CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES, OR STINGS PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
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Larger 1s½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,233—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 6-8
22-0 13-0		22-0 13-0
25-0 13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0 13-8
37-8 19-12		37-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th Sept
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3997	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6982	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy luggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROSETTA	3525	800	E. Crewe	25th Sept.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GO			1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, Including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicic	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	21st Sept. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
EDEN HALL	R.N. Jones	3,600	400	25th Sept. 1890.

THIS steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following steamers will sail as under :—

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simons, which LEFT ZANZIBAR, on the 15th instant, will arrive here about the 26th instant and will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 15th October, 1890.
S. S. KILWA Captain———, which left Zanzibar on the 12th instant will arrive here via Cutch Mandvi, and will sail for Quilimani, Mozambique and Ibo, on or about the 10th October, 1890.
For Freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent,
93, Bazar Gate Street, 17th September, 1890.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st SEPTEMBER, after arrival of in-coming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 24th September.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on 20th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,346 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 19th September, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 24th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th September, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	On or about 15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
HISPANIA	3,380 T.R.	S. Abrey	20th Sept.
ROUMANIA	3,387 T.R.	C. H. Hillcoat	4th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

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THERE is no Spirit which is liable to greater and more injurious adulteration than Hollands and Gin, the most vile compounds being frequently used for the sophistication of the article. We can guarantee our own bottling of these Spirits as being specially pure and of the highest quality.

		Quarts. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "Superior Old Hollands," in cases containing 15 flasks, per case		33 0
DEKUYPER'S Hollands Geneva, in cases containing 15 flasks	,,	34 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened Gin	per doz.	23 0
TREACHER'S London Old Tom	,,	19 8
TREACHER'S Plymouth Gin	,,	21 8
SWAINE AND BOORD'S Old Tom	,,	19 0
BOOTH'S	,,	21 0

JAMAICA RUM.

The sale of this Spirit in India is small, although when old it is really good and wholesome, and is said to possess nourishing and strengthening qualities. Our Brand is very old and very fine.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica, per doz. Quarts	24 0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital £500,000
,, Subscribed and paid up ...£250,000
Bankers and Agents in India.
Calcutta MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
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SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London
THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates) ;
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A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum long felt by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points, felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are fond of the noble language.
Price Rs. 2, Cloth Cover and Paper, Rs. 1-8.
Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculean work itself.
It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.
To be had from the following Agency offices :—
1. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.
2. Messrs. SAYAD RAJA and Co., Akekwala, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

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CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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HIGHLAND
MALT
WHISKEY.
PRICE, Rs. 25 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.
NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

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COMPLETE GUIDE TO HEALTH,
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White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
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Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
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Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
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Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATES ON THE NILGIRIS.

The undersigned will offer the following well-known and first-class coffee estates for sale by auction in their Coonoor Office at 12 o'clock noon on 18th October, 1890.

LOUISIANA ESTATE.

About 10 miles from Coonoor near Kolacumbay consisting of 242 acres, of which 120 acres are planted with coffee and in bearing.
The estate is well found in cattle, tools &c, and is in good order. There is a good bungalow, cattle shed and pulp house.
Crop estimated at 10 to 12 tons.

LOWER TIGER ROCK ESTATE.

Two miles from Coonoor on the ghaut containing 60 acres of coffee in bearing and a large number of fruit trees yeilding a yearly income.
Well found in buildings and admirably situated for the supply of manure. Crop estimated at 8 to 19 tons.
The estate is in good order.

TUDOR VALLEY ESTATE.

Situated on the Nilgiris beyond Kolacumbay about 11 mile from Coonoor consisting of 94 acres of which 80 acres are planted with coffee, in full bearing and in first-rate order The estate is well supplied with buildings, cattle, tools &c.
From season 1882-83 to 89-90 the average crop has been 25 tons.
Owing to the very heavy crop of last year the ensuing crop will be about 8 tons—but prospects of a bumper next year.

For farther particulars apply to
T. STANES, & Co.,
Coimbatore.

TO BE disposed of on account of bad health of the present lessor, a contract with the PERIM COAL Co., Ld., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to shipping, ration to coolies, &c. &c., still to run for 19 months with the option of renewal for 5 years.
For the same reason the contractor will also dispose of his Hotel (Grand Hotel de l' Universe,) established since 1868.
For all informations please address to J. Suel, Aden, or to the PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.
Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.
Send a post card to
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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MACLEAN'S
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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Issued and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
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Best make in various colours	23	0
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Easy and Comfortable Wear	25	0
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholæraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Choleraitself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's street Bloomsbury ; London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.

GRAND FENCING CONTEST, FOOTBALL, RACES &c.,

AT 10 P.M.,

ADMISSION, Re. 1.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIX-TEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 283, 285, 287, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1890.

2. To approve the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. Fazalbhoy Vishram and Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpal as directors of the Company.

3. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th to 30th instant, both days inclusives.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th September, 1890.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard.....	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne.....	„	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	„	450
Square Piano, by Soundy.....	„	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.....	„	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass.....	„	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	„	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard.....	„	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood.....	„	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	„	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED "FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL "FLOR DE JAVAS."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS.....per 1,000	Rs.	30	per 100	Rs.	3-8
TRABUCOS	„	„ 35	„	„	4-0
ROYALS	„	„ 40	„	„	4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the fine Havana with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
ALSO
NEW STOCKS OF
COROMANDELS,
TRICHINOPOLIES
AND
REAL BURMAHS
Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."
Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Sing Copy... .....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£333,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.

EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ICES ! ICES ! ! ICES ! ! !—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Mer chants.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

A LADY wishes to recommend a GOOD HOME for INDIAN or DELICATE CHILDREN in Cornwall. Very healthy situation. Where a relative of hers has been carefully and well looked after. References to be exchanged, "N. R. O." care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co, 55, Parliament St. London.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Hill Road, at Bandora, at the foot of the Hill, on SATURDAY, 20th September. See Crawford & Co.s' advertisement.

TO LET, Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khetwadi 7th Lane No. 6. Comfortable and convenient in all respects, terms moderate. Apply to D. C MODY, Chundanwadi, No. 803.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS, act as a charm in Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Lung and Throat diseases. They are pleasant to the taste, purely vegetable, very efficacious and cheap. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial, See Handbills containing certificates of cures which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE that our PRICES on Cockery, Cutlery, Stationery, &c., are MUCH REDUCED for favourable exchange. Inquire prices before buying elsewhere.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY 47, Esplanade, Bombay, will OPEN their ESTABLISHMENT on MONDAY, September 22nd.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS Single 1 in. at 4 in. and Double 4in. at 6 in. Apply to the GODOWNKEEPER, Messrs. Nathan's Sons, 71, Apollo Street.

WANTED, Choir Boys, who can read. Good remuneration. Apply, personally or by letter, between twelve and one on SATURDAY, to "ZETA," care of Messrs. Thompson and Taylor, Rampart Row.

TIVOLI BEER, "Non Plus Ultra," Eagle Brand. In WHITE GLASS BOTTLES. Fresh Supplies EVERY FORTNIGHT. Rs. 22 Cases of 4 doz. Quarts ; Rs. 16 per case of 4 doz. Pints. WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Meadow Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of SPECTACLES FOLDERS, etc. of Brazillian Pebbles, or perfect Optical Glasses fitted on best recognised method to suit the sight accurately. Special arrangements for up-country customers on application. DINSHAW, M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93 Medow Street, Fort, (Opposite Soundy & Co.)

MAHABLESHWAR AND PARTABGARH COMMER. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

AN ENGLISH LADY residing at a charming Hill Station can receive PUPILS for the HIGH SCHOOL. Terms for Board, and Tuition in French, Music, Calisthenics and dancing from Rs. 30 to 35 per month. School Fee extra. "MADAME" care of this Office.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the most French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TO LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE on Cumballa Hill (Altamont). For particulars apply to "W. P.," care of this Office.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 25 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE new improved patent ARISTON to play long and round tunes in case complete. Rs. 6 to Rs. 180, with 6 long and 6 round tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE of few cases of Simla Apricot Jam, Furniture Harmonium, Sewing Machine, Lamps, Books, Musics Table Ornaments, Plated ware, Sea-Shells, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort :—Few cases of Simla apricot jam ; also cupboards, tables, chairs, lamps, harmonium, music stand, books, handsome doll case, table ornaments, plated tea-set, curry-dishes, ice pitchers, sea-shells, water filters, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH SEVERAL BUILDINGS AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, by order of Mr. Dewji Megji, the Assignee under a certain indenture of Assignment, dated 4th August, 1890, and made between Lalji Cutchra and Nundoo Dewji, of the one part, and the said Dewji Megji of the other part, of certain mortgages, dated 9th January, 1888, and reassignment thereof of the 25th April, 1888, and of the mortgage of the 25th April, 1888, by virtue of the power of sale given under the said several mortgages and assignment, but subject to the mortgage of the 10th January, 1888, made between Gordhandas Damodhur of the one part, and Messrs. Canji Purbat and Co., of the other part, the undermentioned property, viz. :—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages bungalows and chawls standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 29, 43, 3125, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 1 to 5, 9, 11, 150, 152, 156, and 158 containing by admeasurement 4645 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Jivraj Hurjiwan, on the west by the properties of Sadanand Cursonji and Mahadew Chimanji Apte on the north by the Girgaum Back Road, and on the south by the property of Sadanand Chintaman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsi, and Cama, Attorneys for the said Dewji Munji or to the undersigned, at No. 20. National Bank Building, Fort.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 19th September, 1890. Auctioneer.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed property at Chimboor advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED at 3rd October, next.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., an instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 13, Marine Lines, next to the Officers Mess, the valuable and handsome French polished, blackwood and teakwood new designed household furniture, of best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate sweet-toned Mahogany square pianoforte, by Schedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower-vases, Hink's table and hanging-lamps, carpets, oil-paintings, a handsome strong built open carriage, &c., the property of Major A. P. NUTHALL, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HILL ROAD, AT BANDORA, AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises.

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 22,188 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered under survey No. 288, pot No. 1, survey No. 289, pot No. 1, and survey No. 290, together with the dwelling-house, 2 fresh water wells and cocoanut, palm, mangoe and other fruit trees, standing thereon, situate at Bandora, on the east side of Hill Road, and bounded on the east side by the properties of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, M. De Souza, and Pestonjee Dadabhoy, on the west partly by the Hill Road, and partly by the properties of Haji Ebram Jetayker, Agakhan, Manockjee Eduljee Allbless, and Cursetjee Hormusjee Captain, on the north partly by the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, and partly by the said Hill Road, and on the south by the properties of M. De Souza, and De Lima.

The property will be sold free of all incumbrances.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 50 TONS BROWN DELHI RAPESEED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Waree Bunder, by order and in the godown of Mr. V. Nagerdass and on account and at the risk of Keshavdev Motilal.—

50 tons brown Delhi rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd, instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

9 bales Grey Shirting.
5 „ „
5 cases pints.
5 „ white stripes.
5 „ diamond cut gold beads.
150 doz. photographic dry plates of different sizes.

On account and at the risk of Esoofally Adamjee—

H R,—228 1-25—25 cases 2560 doz. soap &c.,

By order of Messrs. R. A. Parukh and Co., on account and at the risk of Thackersey Bhanjee—

25 cases each 4 doz. tins Swiss condensed milk.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong mail phaeton,
1 strong second-hand shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF TANK SCATLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Yards—

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE OWNED BY THE LATE MR. HENRY CLEVELAND AND KNOWN AS :—

(1). CLEVELAND BUNDER.
(2.) FLAG STAFF HILL.
(3.) PROPERTY ON LOVE GROVE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the above named properties in three lots by order of the widow of the deceased.

LOT 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground including land along the creek, reserved as a bunder for landing and shipping the following articles.

Batty, bricks, bamboos, bark, baskets (empty) chunam, clay, cadjans, coals, coke (loose), dry fish, earth, earthenpots, firewood, fishing nets, fresh fish, fishing stakes, fruits, (loose) hay, hides (loose) kankar, lime-stone, oil-cake (loose) rafters, straw, sand, stone, tiles and vegetables.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

Lot 2.—The unsold portion of flag staff hill about 40,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

Lot 3.—Love Grove property about 30,000 square yards of ground on the Worlee Hill.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Bandaria, Care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LAND AT CHIMBOOR IN THE SUB-DISTRICT OF SALSETTE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Thacker Kallianjee Kesso wjee, and on account and at the risk of Sadanand Essoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of September, 1886.

All those several pieces of land, and also waste or varkas land, together with several kinds of trees and plants standing thereon, situate in the village called Chimboor, in the registration district of Tanna and sub-district of Salsette, formerly as well as now in the possession or occupation of the said Sadanand Essoba, admeasuring in all 51 acres and 25 goonthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Pranjee Purshottun, and on the west, north and south by the open vacant ground of several persons, and the said land is assessed at an annual assessment of Rs. 127-1-6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the valuable and handsome new designed blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, rich oil-paintings choice garden plants, &c.,

The property of the Rev. St. CLAIR TISDALL.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively cut rted out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage and Unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 96, Gilder Street, Tardeo, opposite Jivraz Ballo e. and M. Company, Limited, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding up-country.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bags goat's hair Deolali Invoice 4 of 6-1-90.
1 double barrell 16 bore gun with loading implements, in case 1 field glass.

By order of the Presidency Paymaster Bombay—

Tables, chairs, boxes, papers, &c.

By order of the Commissioner of Police a few lots of wearing apparel, &c., the property of the late Islam Haji Ebrahim.

AT 1-30 P.M.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Khoja Kurmaly Khaldibhoy.

1 landau the property of other gentlemen.
1 chesnut Arab horse, 14, age 5 years, broken in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab, very quiet, 6 years old, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under the decretal order made in suit No. 160 of 1890, dated the 11th September, 1890, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms :—

Lot No. 1 containing 239 large and small pearls.
„ No. 2 „ 228 „ „
„ No. 3 „ 100 „ „
„ No. 4 „ 16 „ „

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT POONA, ON THE BUND ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the concerned the following very valuable landed properties in one or two lots as may suit the intending purchasers.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality under No. 63, in the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 12,100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Lines, on or towards the south by the property of Hurry Rowjee, on or towards the east by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known by the name of Jockey House, and on or towards the west by the property of Hurri Rowjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Major C. J. Gantley, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. Ludha Ebhram and Co.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality, under No. 70, within the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 10,065 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the north by the G. I. P. Railway lines, on or towards the south by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known as "Jockey House," on or towards the east by the Bund Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Jacob E. D. Sassoon, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Surgeon General Webb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow with out-houses at Poona, opposite Mrs. Brown's Bungalow, at the back of Mr. Ezekiel's Bungalow, Synagogue Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement or bungalow with out-houses standing thereon, situate in Poona, at Lusker Golpie, near the Old Modikhana, in the Civil Lines, in the sub-district of Haveli, Poona, containing by admeasurement about 1,700 square yards, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Mirbax David Haskel, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the houses of Mahtes and which said bungalow and out-houses are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1,005.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075.
REST ..... „ 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .....5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND..... $5,482,127·2
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. Maodwen
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hopptius, Esq. | L. Foenecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bangkok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

DRAFTS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mango Lane Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year, ending 30th June, 1890, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after 19th instant.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (100) one hundred per Share has been declared for the Year ending 30th June 1890, and will be payable at the Office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY the 22nd September, 1890, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By the Order of the Directors,
GLADE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5 Hornby Row, Fort, 13th September, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM and for certain other works in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Rs. 3) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday 11th October 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 3,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements ; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

This cancels previous advertisements calling for Tenders for the DAM only.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.

Bombay, Dockyard, 12th September 1890.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1890, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1890 ; and to sanction a declaration of a dividend.

2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and N. S. Glazebrook, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd September to 6th October, 1890, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

At the conclusion of the business of the Annual General Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at which it is intended to propose the following special Resolution.

That article 111 of the Articles of Association be amended by the addition of the following words after the words "Fixed by the Board." "The Board may also from time to time depute any one or two of its members to proceed on tour for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the Factories of the Company or any one or more of them or for any other purpose which the Board may deem advisable in the interests of the Company, and the remune

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	920
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	540
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	380
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg. Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 50	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Mahapathy	300	500	all	50	500xd
Kirkoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	..	160
Mahinadpura	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Cotton Gland P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	150xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	97½
Prince of Wales	602	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		60	675
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
BackBayBaths	2500	50	50	12	50
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,180
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	770
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	325xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all.	85	1,030
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
BombayCotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	900xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	825
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	812½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,135
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shalapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	610
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	200
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	625
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	630
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£18	..	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-7
Carolus	,,	230
Mexican Dollars	,,	221
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	nom.
Bar Silver, 17½ botterness	,,	106-8
Gold Leaf	,,	20 nom.
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	19-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	19-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,,	19-4
Pekin do.	,,	19-14 nom.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Foot-ball, Y. M. C. A. vs. Royal Artillery, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Departure of English mail per s.s. Siam.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Lingfield arrived yesterday from Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Akbar (s), for Mauritius ; Hoseinee (s), Jeddah, &c. ; and Clan Maclean (s), Madras.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hoseinee left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Akbar left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kathiawar Coast, per extra s. s. Arabia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow.

FOOT-BALL.—In to-day's match the following represent the Y. M. C. A. :—Messrs. J. Waller, (goal) ; E. Waller, and H. J. Clark (backs); P. F. Fischer, A. Owen, and H. W. Joyce, (half-backs) ; S. Potts, J. MacCarty, E. Flower, T. H. Nash, and H. Winckler, (forwards).

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p. m. on Wednesday, the 24th instant, when a paper will be read on the "Pre-Historic Coinage of India," by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha.

POLO.—The game this evening, at 4-45, will be :—Stripes — Messrs. Grey, Barton, Prevost, Summer, Steel, Bateson, and Boileau ; vs. Whites — Messrs. Capel-cure, Tuffnell, Baxter, Lovett, Venables, Jellett, and Burges. Gentlemen are requested to bring both jerseys.

THE RINK.—His Highness Prince Samntsingjee of Palitana, with his two nephews, the Princes Drangadhra, attended the Rink on Wednesday night, and were much pleased with the fencing on skates, also with the polo match, and a one-mile race especially got up for his Highness, who stayed until 11-45. Considering the heat, there was a good attendance.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY-HOLE.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at Worlee, on the body of Narayen Gungaram, aged 9 years. Deceased was the son of a gardener, living at Worlee Pakady. On Wednesday he took some of his father's goats to graze, and as he did not return his father gave information to Inspector Wilson. On enquiry the dead body of the deceased was found in a quarry-hole, about 500 yards away from the house. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Glo'ster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

Lancers.....The Connaught.....Godfrey.
Valse.....My Queen .....Coote.
Selection.....Il Trovatore.....Verdi.
Valse.....Gloire de Dijon.....Andrew.
Potpourri.....Stradella.....Flotow.
Galop.....Von Hans-zu-Hans.....Faust.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Judgment (in Chambers.)

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs James Scott.—Oraigie, L and O.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

345-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Purshotumdas Jumn adas vs Javerbai—Chitnis, M and M.

190-90—Crawford, B B and B—The B B and C I Railway Co vs Govind Ramjee and others.—Wadia and G, and C L and O.
Postponed Long Causes.

295-90—Bicknell and M—Gungabai and another vs Parozshaw Hormusji Bottlewalla—Payne, G and S.

513-87—Tyabji and D—Essa Haji Moosa and others vs Mohamed Beg Mohamed and others—Payne, G and S.

473-88—Tyabjee and D—Khetsidas Hurmukhroy vs Sobhajchund Doulutchund.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain J E Roberts, sailed yesterday for Madras in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W McAdam, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 67 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Lingfield, 1,473 tons, Captain Wm. Moore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein via Colombo, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliott	A	F Muir & Co
,, C. Maclean	1496	Roberts	B	F Muir & Co.
,, H Bolckow	639	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Hoosein	997	Powill	D	B & P S N Co.
,, Elektra	2695	Mahorcich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	16	Haji Cassum.

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Neera	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.	

VICTORIA DOCK.

S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Thibet	1671	Brown	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Mary Beyts	2343	Mathias	6	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Elektra	2695	Mahorcich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	16	Haji Cassum.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Lingfield (s)	Moore	Moulmein, Sept 3.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Mauritius.
	Hoseine (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, &c.
	Clan Maclean (s)	Roberts	Madras.

The steamer Henry Bolckow, Captain McAdam, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
11 City of Canterbury s..Gray.....Liverpool, Aug 13.
Culna s.....Stewart ..Bombay, Aug 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14.—Steamers Nuddea, Larnaca and Zampa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
16 Kasara s .....Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
15 Nemen s.....Calcutta.
16 Mecca s .....Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—125 cases bar soap, Currimbhoy Allibhoy ; 125 boxes bar soap, Kadirbhoy Essoofbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—100 cases matches, Abdool H Currimbhoy ; 100 cases matches, E Esmaljee ; 60 cases matches, L Abercrombie and Co ; 367 bags crystal sugar, Veerjee Visram ; 225 packages brown paper, S A S Dawood ; 50 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—9 cases glassware, &c., M O Mamed Esack ; 2 cases soap, N Hajee Cassum.

Elektra s—3 cases glassware, &c., W H Webel and Co ; 3 cases stationery, &c., Mahomed Joosub ; 2 cases aniline colour, S Naraen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—64 bales wool and 79 bales hemp, Esmal Ganji and Co ; 56 bales wool, L Chuttoo ; 10 bales silk waste, A Blascheck and Co.

Eden Hall s—43 bales wool, R Luchminarain.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormesby s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, F Hurst.

FOR HAVRE.

Ormesby s—4,000¼ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—705 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lindula s—712 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—67¼ cwts sharkfins, L Chuttoo ; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 400 bales twist, E D. Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 459 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 16th September are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 15th, 14 feet 6 inches againrt 13 feet 7 inches on the same date last year. Kharif cultivation over in all talukas except Johi. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Locusts in Kotri, Karachi and Tatta talukas causing slight damage in Tatta. At Manjhand crops damaged by insects ; at Ghorabari and Shahbandar by rats ; and at Tatta by blight.

Shikarpur.—Kharif crops suffering from insufficiency of water in 5 talukas. Ploughing for rabi continues. Oil-seed being cultivated. Cattle healthy.

Hyderabad.—Early crops flourishing. Late crops suffering for want of water. Crops damaged by rats in 6 talukas and by insects in 1. Cattle in good condition. Locusts in 3 talukas causing no damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Late crops suffering for want of water.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum 6 inches 25 cents at Dholka, and minimum 35 cents at Modasa : total rainfall up to date, maximum 30 inches 83 cents at Dholka and minimum 11 inches 64 cents at Dhandhuka. A heavy fall of rain is wanted to fill the tanks in several talukas and to destroy the caterpillars which do damage to crops in the Gogha Taluka.

Panch Mahals.—Good rain during the week ; maximum fall at Dohad 4 inches 31 cents, and minimum at Kalol 1 inch 12 cents: total up to date maximum at Godhra 36 inches 72 cents, and minimum at Dohad 24 inches 64 cents. More rain required for rice. Crops damaged by grasshoppers in places.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum at Mehmadabad 4 inches 40 cents, and minimum at Borsad 65 cents : total maximum at Kapadvanj 32 inches 49 cents, and minimum at Anand 24 inches 44 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects of rice much improved, but more rain still wanted.

Broach.—Sufficient fall of rain throughout the district ; maximum 4 inches 26 cents at Jambusar, and minimum 1 inch 99 cents at Amod : total maximum 33 inches at Anklesvar, and minimum 19 inches 54 cents at Vagra. Locusts, which appeared in some villages of Jambusar taluka, have disappeared owing to the fall of rain without doing any damage to crops. Weeding operations continue. Cattle and young crops healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district during the week ; maximum at Pardi 19 inches 56 cents, and minimum at Olpad 3 inches 95 cents : total maximum at Pardi 81 inches 91 cents, and minimum at Olpad 34 inches 37 cents. Kharif sowings completed. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding operations in progress. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Khandesh.—Good rain throughout the district: maximum 5 inches 92 cents at Dhulia, and minimum 80 cents at Yaval. Young crops generally improved, but more rain still wanted in Sindkheda taluka and in petha Yaval. Preparation of lands for rabi crops in progress.

Nasik.—Good rain throughout the district ; at Nasik 5 inches 17 cents ; total 21 inches 32 cents : in talukas maximum 9 inches 26 cents at Peint and minimum 2 inches 77 cents at Baglan. Prospects very much improved. Weeding operations continue. Land being prepared for rabi crops in some talukas. Condition of cattle not yet good except in Nasik, Igatpuri and Peint. Prices of food-grains remain unchanged.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain every day ; heavy on 11th and 15th ; total of week 5 inches 23 cents : total to date 62 inches 41 cents, being 1·86 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 10th, 4° cool on 11th and 15th, 2° cool on 16th, and *nil* on all other days. Vapour in air excessive on 10th ; afterwards normal. Abnormal wind from north-north-east on 10th, and from west-south-west on 12th and 14th : wind normal on all other days. Thunder and lightning on 10th and 11th.

Thana.—Rain at Sadar station 3 inches 54 cents ; total 93 inches 14 cents : in talukas maximum at Karjat 134 inches 98 cents, and minimum at Mahim 44 inches 56 cents. Rice vigorous.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 15th September 1890.)—Fall of rain during the week 6 inches 38 cents ; total rainfall up to the end of the week 86 inches 75 inches. Condition of crops good. Weeding finished in all talukas except Mangaon.

Ratnagiri.—Rain general ; maximum 12 inches 76 cents at Khed, and minimum 1 inch 91 cents at Ratnagiri. Reaping of rice begun at places. Crops good. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Good rain throughout the district ; maximum 7 inches 42 cents at Junnar, and minimum 1 inch 94 cents at Indapur. The standing crops are in a fairly good condition. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in [illegible] talukas. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in Junnar, Khed and Baramati.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during the week throughout the district ; maximum 5 inches 28 cents at Shrigonda, and minimum 2 inches 2 cents at Rahuri ; more wanted. Standing crops are in fair condition. Rabi sowings commenced in 5 talukas. Agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient in parts.

Sholapur.—Good rain in 7 talukas ; maximum at Madha 8 inches 55 cents, and minimum at Sholapur 3 inches 56 cents. Sowing of rabi crops begun in all talukas. Mug and udid being harvested in the Barsi taluka. Fodder scarce, but the price of it is now stationary. Prices of food-grains are as before.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 1 inch 10 cents ; total 30 inches 49 cents : in talukas maximum at Khatav 3 inches 58 cents, and minimum at Koregaon 30 cents. Rainfall general and beneficial to standing crops. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Indi 3 inches 56 cents, and minimum at Bagalkot 1 inch 42 cents. Rabi sowing in progress. Fodder scanty in Bagavadi and Bijapur. Agricultural condition fair. More rain still wanted.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 90 cents ; total 35 inches 36 cents. Fairly good rain throughout the district ; more much required. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain more or less in 9 talukas ; average for week 99 cents, and for season 15 inches and 59 cents, more rain wanted generally. Fodder scanty in 5 talukas. Crops damaged by insects in Hangal. Scarcity of water in Gadag taluka and Nargund Petha.

Kanara.—Slight rain in the district, at Karwar 2 inches 83 cents. Crops good. More rain needed.

Rajkot.—Rain 1 inch 65 cents ; total 16 inches 68 cents. Weeding operations continue. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Wadhwan.—Rain 48 cents ; total 6 inches 21 cents. Weather hot. Scarcity of water.

Baroda.—Rainfall during week 6 inches 26 cents ; total 38 inches 33 cents. Weeding operations almost completed. Standing crops in fair condition. In Amreli want of more rain felt. Some fields in Kadi and Kalol talukas visited by insects akin to locusts ; slight damage caused. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder in Amreli district.

General Remarks.—Rain during week good throughout Gujarát, the Konkan and the Deccan ; fair in Kathiawar and the Southern Maratha Country, where more is generally wanted. Prospects of standing crops and fodder on the whole greatly improved. Standing crops suffering from blight in 1 taluka of Karachi and from drought in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier ; damaged by rats, locusts, or other insects in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Dharwar and Baroda ; otherwise flourishing. Reaping of early crops progressing in parts of Ratnagiri and Sholapur ; and preparations for late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally good except in parts of Nasik. Water in sufficient in parts of Dharwar and Kathiawar.

ONE result of the Parliamentary inquiry into the genesis of British and foreign spirits has been an increase of the precautions taken at the Custom House against "grogging." Many years ago an accidental discovery was made that there was a mine of wealth in casks that had for any length of time held spirits, more especially if the cask was constructed of porous wood. The cask being judiciously soaked yielded an appreciable quantity of spirits all the better worth dealing with since it had never paid duty. The attention of the Custom House authorities was originally drawn to the enterprise by a remarkable increase in the process of racking. When the vat was emptied it would appear to be worth only its market value as a receptacle for fresh consignments of whiskey, or to be broken up. But the spirit dealears' ingenuity stepped in. These vats which contained an appreciable amount of spirits were eagerly bought, carefully treated, and made to produce a surprising amount of the best spirit.

Holloway's Pills.—Changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most careful of their health, and particular in their diet. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs. They augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and the impossibility of its doing harm.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Venables, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Glost Regt, on duty, from Deolali.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Currie, Col, Bo, Poona Horse, on privilege leave, from Sirur.
Hicks, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fusirs, on leave, from Purandhar.
Monk, Capt, Bo, Lanc Fusirs, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Willis, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Currie, Col, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, to England.
Hicks, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fusirs, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 19th September 1890.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday next the 23rd inst., at 8-30 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend, as well as N.-C. Officers and Volunteers.

There will be no sword drill for officers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill with swords and carbines for all Recruits at the Town Hall, at 5-30 this evening.

2. There will be riding drill for all Recruits at 7 a. m. on Saturday, the 20th instant, at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate :—Lieut H R Cook, R A, No 5 Bombay Mountain Battery.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—Lieut W A McCulloch Waller, 1st Battn Loyal North Lancashire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 4th Regt, (1st Battn Rifle Regt) Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy of State for India :—Second Lieut F C Webb Ware, 2nd Battn Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Offg Squadron Officer, 7th Regt Bombay Lancers.

Second Lieut Ware will rank as Lieut in the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy of State for India :—Lieut J Parker, 2nd Battn South Wales Borderers, Offg Wing Officer, 25th Regt (3rd Battn Rifle Regt) Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Lieut C H Lewis, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 5th Bombay Cavalry, for one year.

The following Native promotions are made :—24th Bombay Infantry.—Color Havaldar Jung Bahadur Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Sunder Singh pensioned.

23rd Bombay Infantry (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment.)—Havaldar Bhura Ram to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Shaikh Mahbub, promoted.

3rd Bombay Cavalry.—Risaldar (Sardar Bahadur) Muhammad-Bakhsh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Karim Khan to be Risaldar, Jamadar Ragbar Misir to be Ressaidar, and Kote Dafedar Hira Singh to be Jemadar (provisionally), vice Risaldar-Major Govindrao Cutchray, pensioned.

1st Lancers.—Ressaidar Ramchander-rao Mahadik to be Wordie Major, vice Jehangir Khan, promoted.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut J R Morgan is permitted to resign his Commission.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. H F Silcock, C S, on special duty in the Political Dept from the date of his being relieved by Mr G Waddington, C S, until further orders.

Capt M T Lyde, acting Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Supt, Savantvadi, is granted furlough for two years.

Mr C B Pritchard, C S, C S I, Commissioner in Sind, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of two months [illegible] extraordinary leave without pay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H R Hume to be a sub pro tem Police Probationer.

Mr Hume will do duty in the Belgaum District till further orders.

Mr Rajaram Parmanand is appointed a Special Magistrate, within the municipal limits of the City of Broach.

Mr W R Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. D Davies, Dist Supt of Police, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for thirty days as extraordinary leave without pay.

Mr D Davies has also been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R P Ryan, Acting Assist Conservator of Forests, first grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, is allowed an extension of privilege leave.

Mr G W Vidal, C S, Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and six days.

Mr A Vingate, C S, CIE, on his return to duty, to act during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G W Vidal.

Mr E G Oliver, Assistant Conservator of Forest, is allowed examination leave for one month.

Gopal Ramchandra, late deputy kulkarni of the village of Mohod Budruk, taluka Sangola in the Sholapur Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct in the discharge of his official duties, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Surgn D E Hughes, MD, FRCS, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions, with effect from 3rd Sept 1890 :—Lieut-Col E D'O Twemlow, R E, to be Chief Engineer, 3rd Class ; Lieut-Col J D Cruickshank, R E, to be Suptdg Eng 1st class ; and Mr S B Doig, M Inst. C E, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class.

EDITORS who, under the influence of the silly season, fill up their columns with any absurdity that comes to hand, should have pity on their contemporaries, observes *Truth*. The *Pall Mall Gazette* the other day noticed an invention for reducing war to an absurdity by the firing of shells which upon exploding are to discharge a suffocating gas capable of reducing the opposing army to a state of insensibility. I wish that the editor of the *P. M. G.* had to deal with all the communications that I have received apropos of his paragraph. Two writers say that they long ago anticipated this invention. Another says that it is an inferior imitation of his well-known plan for routing an enemy by the d

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
AURAL SURGEON.
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TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18.

A THREE days' pretty close holiday, during which the Banks have been closed, superadded to the previously existing dulness, has made the past week almost a blank in business generally. Some transactions in Cotton for local spinners' account took place towards the close of last week; but the market has since been dull in tone with next to nothing doing. Linseed has again attracted some attention and is a little higher in price; but business in Seeds generally has been on a very moderate scale, and the feeling quiet; while Wheat has been dull with hardly anything doing for export. Exchange, following Silver, continued weak and declining after last mail left; but ere the Banks closed on Monday evening for the holidays a reaction had set, in and rates were within 3-32 to 1-16d. of our quotations of a week ago, with a strong and advancing market. Government Paper is ¼ per cent. lower in Fours. Freights have been quiet but steady at previous rates with very little doing. The Import Market shows no signs of improvement.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding the recent reduction in the Presidency Banks' rates of interest and discount to the low level of three per cent. for the minimum, money has continued to flow copiously into the coffers of the Bank, the large increase of over 35¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance having been disclosed by the Statement issued at the beginning of the week. The actual falling off in the trade demand for money was, however, represented by a considerably larger sum than this, for, as will be seen from the figures which we give above for comparison, while Private Deposits had become greater by 39¾ lakhs, Bills Discounted had decreased to the extent of 7¾ lakhs, and Loans by rather less than a lakh, the diminution in trade requirements being, in the aggregate, some 48¼ lakhs, the difference between this sum and the actual Balance being accounted for by a decrease in Government Deposits, and a larger amount in Government Securities, and with other Banks.

EXCHANGE.—A considerable fall in the price of Silver in New York last Thursday had a depressing effect on this market on the following day, and as buyers of remittance came out, while no Private Bills were offering, rates declined 1-16d. from the opening quotations and closed weak at 1s. 8 7-16·l. and 1s. 8⅝d. for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, respectively, and 1s. 8¾ d. to 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Following the downward course of Silver, this market opened on Saturday morning at a decline of about 3-32d. in Bank and Private Paper on Friday's final quotations, with considerable irregularity in rates, which, however, soon settled down to 1s. 8⅞-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 8⅝d. for three months' sight Credits. At the close, however the market was firm, and 1-32d. higher was quoted for Credits. A few transactions took place in forward remittance at 1s. 8¼d. for Telegraphic for December transfer, and 1s. 8 17-32d. for Demand for March delivery. Opening on Monday with a firm feeling at an advance of 16d. on Saturday's closing quotations, Bank remittance being first quoted at 1s. 8⅝d. for Demand, and 1s. 8 5-16d. for Telegraphic, and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 8 11-16d., the market was strong and advancing all day, and a further rise in rates of another 1-16d., which before closing for the holidays till Friday became ⅛d., was established. Forward Telegraphic was obtainable at 1s. 8 5-8 for December, and at 1s. 8 21-32d. for January transfer; but there were no buyers of Credits beyond October delivery. The following were the closing rates for ready business on Monday evening :—

Bank Bills	on Demand	...1s. 8¼d.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 8 7-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 8 5-8d.
Do.	4 months' sight	...1s. 8 11-16d.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8 13-16d.
Credits	3 month's sight	...1s. 8 25-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8 31-32d.
Documents	3 months' sight	...1s. 8 13-16d.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 9d.
Francs	3 months' sight	...219
Do.	6 months' sight	...221¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak last Friday, and from the previous evening's quotation of 3-16 to ¼ per cent. buyers for Account, in both positions, at the decline. At closing, 103 3-16 was quoted for cash; 102 15-16 for this month's settlement; and 102¾ for the October account. On Saturday the market again showed signs of weakness in presence of news from London regarding Silver and Silver Securities; but, sustained to some extent by news of a strong market in Calcutta, at 103 1-16 for Fours for cash, rates here only gave way to the extent of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., closing at 103¼ for Money; at 102⅞ for the next settlement; and at 102¾ for the October account, being a recovery of 1-16 per cent. from the lowest rates touched during the day. The tone was firm on Monday, and the price of Four per cents. moved up 1-16d. per cent. for Money and ⅛ per cent. for Account, quotations closing for the holidays at 103¼ for cash; 102 15-16 for the coming settlement; and 102¾ for the October account. 4½ per cent. Paper is ¼ per cent. lower than it was a week ago, at the nominal price of 105.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 103¼. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 98¼.

SHARES.—On the three days during which this market has been open, business has been upon a very small scale, and quotations generally are the same as they ruled a week ago, the following forming the only exceptions :—Jubilee Cotton Mill shares have advanced Rs. 15; Central India and David, Rs. 10; City of Bombay, Rs. 5; and Leopold Re. 1. On the other hand, Indian Manufacturing have declined Rs. 10; Luckmidas and Manockji Petit, Rs. 7½; Hindustan, Rs. 5; and Jamshed, Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 80 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 20 for the new shares.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers still confine their purchases of staple *Grey Goods* to only retail lots, carefully abstaining from anything like wholesale purchases, believing in a still lower range of prices later on. Stocks, in the absence of the usual off-take, are accumulating, and holders are consequently willing enough to make sales at a further small reduction in rates. Prices generally are weaker, with the single exception of those for *English Dorias*, which have advanced about 2 annas per piece. There has been no change whatever in the position of *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red* or *Printed* goods since last week. *Local* goods are also unchanged. The total clearances from the Bazaar are estimated at not more than 1,000 packages of *Imported* goods, and 500 bales of *Local*, for the week.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* keeps steady, with only a moderate business passing, and prices quoted as before. Having already entered into large contracts for future delivery, *local spinners* of well-known marks are too indifferent to be open to make further sales at a reduction in rates, without which any business in China makes is impracticable at present. Prices generally are nominally unaltered, but practically they are weaker by at least 1-16 anna per lb. The usual official quotations are not issued this evening, owing to the holidays.

METALS.—A small business has been passing in *Copper*, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a moderate extent on the basis of previous rates in a quiet market. *Iron* also has remained quiet in tone without much doing, and with rates generally unaltered.

COAL has been firm and some further sales have transpired of Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley, for October-November shipment, at Rs. 18 and Rs. 17½, respectively, and these rates may be taken as our current quotations for the mineral in that position.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The local mills were moderate buyers from stock on last mail day, in a quiet market, and on about the basis of previous quotations; but thereafter the feeling became decidedly dull, and, the holidays intervening, hardly any fresh business was done. The purchases, all on local account, since last Thursday have consisted principally of Dharwar, at Rs. 169-70; Bhownugger, at Rs. 174½-83½; Khangaum, at Rs. 170-82; Oomra, at Rs. 149; Indore, at Rs. 166; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 175-6; and Wudwan, at Rs. 185 per candy. The market has been dull to the close; but prices are quoted the same as they were a week ago.

There was again more or less rain in all the districts of the Oomrawuttee Cotton circle during the latter half of last week, and the crop was doing well, the plants showing bolls in most districts, while at Dhulia the prospects were much improved. Rain was still much needed in the Beawar district of the Bengal circle, but from Cawnpore, where the rainfall has been excessive this season, where 1½ inch more had fallen since last Thursday, and where it was still showery, it was reported that the Cotton fields might be improved slightly by the weather prevailing. At Broach the weather was seasonable, and the plants continued to flourish. In the Dhollera circle there had been some much-needed rain in every district excepting Veerumgaum, the fall registered in Dhollera itself having been 2½ inches, and at Bhownugger 1¼ inch, while at Wadwan the fall, though light, had been general over the district; and the crop was flourishing, prospects having materially improved. To-day's telegrams state that the plants were in flower at Beawar, but more rain was needed in this district and also at Delhi in the Bengal circle. Latest reports from the Oomra and Dhollera circles are generally favourable, though rain had only fallen in one or two districts since the beginning of the week; while at Broach the plants could scarcely look better.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fully Good		Rs. 168	=4 13-32d.
Do. Good		„ 158	=4 5-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good		„ 178	=4 21-32d.
Do. Good		„ 169	=4 13-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)		„ 196	=5 3-32d.
Do. Good	do	„ 190	=4 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	do	„ 180	=4 11-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		„ 180	=4 11-16d.
Do., Good		„ 170	=4 7-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good		„ 182	=4¼d.
Do. Good		„ 173	=4 17-32d.
S-G Dharwar Good		„ 175	=4 9-16d.
Westerns Good		„ 174	=4 17-32d.
New Crop—			
Bengal Fine	(Jan.)	„ 170	=4 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„ 159	=4 5-32d.
Do. Good	„	„ 153	=4 1-32d.
Broach Ginned Fine	(March)	„ 212	=5d.
Do. Do. Good	„	„ 201	=4 29-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.	1888. Bales.
Receipts.			
For the Week	4,411	2,313	1,621
From 1st Jan. to 17th Sept	1,855,941	1,674,664	1,237,391
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	440	2,319	1,124
From 1st Jan. to 17th Sept	1,370,775	1,202,948	796,200
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week.....	936	678	555
From 1st Jan. to 17th Sept	58,814	28,029	37,620

WHEAT.—There has been little or no demand from exporters on most days, and the tone of the market has been quiet, when not dull; but the little business which has transpired has been upon the basis of previous prices, and we call quotations nominally unchanged, all round.

SEEDS.—There was an improved enquiry for *Linseed*, at the close of last week, and a moderate business for export was reported, whereupon dealers advanced the price one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt. at which it remained; but the feeling became quiet as for other descriptions, prices of which have been quoted as before, with very little doing in any kind, supplies of *Rape* being absent.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the Week.....	45,332	36,021	327,415
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th September.	4,906,923	5,071,496	9,513,216
Linseed for the Week....	14,029	11,942	49,521
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th September.	2,065,889	1,755,201	2,450,603
Rapeseed for the Week..	957	25,264	51,365
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th September.	887,599	1,803,632	1,730,800
Gingelly Seed for the Week.	383	941	431
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th September.	634,390	657,131	606,224

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the Week	93,250		44,455
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 17	3,864,508	4,555,660	7,299,871
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 17	1,782,398	1,803,566	1,962,313
Rapeseed for the Week		38,672	... ...
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 17,	671,351	1,750,553	1,299,870
Gingelly Seed for the Week ...		...	...
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 17,	837,662	703,945	666,334

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 20 days' sight.	1s. 8¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¼ ex coupon.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88¼
4½ per cent. „	90⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	53¼d. per oz.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	78·3

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

6 a.m...	76·6
10 a.m...	80·7
2 a.m...	83·1
4 p.m...	82·7

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Cable Perim-Suakin interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th September, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	2	5	8	6
Teheran	18	1	19	...	18
Suez	18	1	30	...	55

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 18th September, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	56	...	5
„ Kurrachee ...	...	10	...	3
„ Madras	...	28	...	2

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Previously registered ...	75 73	75 68	78 23	62 41
Sept. 18, Tuursday	0 28	0 24	0 30	0 64
Total...	76 1	28 75	92 78	53 63
Total of corresponding date last year	66 45	70 9	70 46	62 59
Do. in 1888	58 49	54 35	55 51	56 14

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m., to 6 a.m.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LESLIE—September 17, at Allamont, Cumballa Hill, the wife of Arthur Leslie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACLEAN—DYMOCK—Sept. 13, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev. P. R. Harrison, Robert Bailey Maclean, G. I. P. Railway, Dhond, to Amelia Sarah Dymock, daughter of the late Alfred Dymock, Qr.-Master Sergt. A., 9th R. Artillery; and step-daughter of John Williams, G. I. P. Railway, Dhond.—(London [and Hidfordshire papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADSHAH—September 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of K. J. Badshah, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
MILLER—September 13, at Muzaffarnagar, the wife of J. O. Miller, CS, of a son.
SINHA—September 9, at Faridpur, East Bengal, the wife of Surgeon N. P. Sinha, I.M.S., of a son.

DEATHS.

JACK—September 13, at Sitapur, of cholera, D Moreton Jack, M.D., Indian Medical Staff.
SEALE—August 14, at Mussoorie, Saira Emma, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Seale (Retired List, H.E. I.C.S.), aged 70 years.
WALSH—August 31, at Delhi, Michael Walsh, Sub-Conductor, Barrack Department.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1890.

THE memorial of the ironfounders to the Government of India which we published a week ago has since been largely commented upon, and in all cases with approval. It is evident, the more closely the controversy is studied, that the Government of India have not put their hearts into it; and we believe that no injustice is done them in saying that they would welcome any manifestation of opinion in this country which would spare them the necessity, under pressure from the Secretary of State, of continuing to act upon orders which they cannot really approve of, so obviously are they in opposition to the policy which they themselves deliberately and clearly enunciated in the resolution of January, 1883. The ultimate as well as the immediate object of these resolutions stands out in every line of them. Government intended that the State should buy, where it could properly do so, in the nearest and most convenient market. That was the immediate purpose of the policy then enunciated. Government at the same time intended that Indian industry should have a fair field. The paragraphs which relate to "articles which cannot be manufactured in India" have been cited by Government, we are persuaded, with no pretence that they are relevant to the discussion. They show the difficulty of adducing reasons in justification of the attitude that has since been taken up, and it can only have been for that purpose that they were cited. These apart, the whole page of extracts from the Resolution of 1883 is a condemnation of the later orders against which the trade are now protesting. The policy of 1883, from which so unaccountable a departure has lately been made, is set out in the declaration that "the Government of India is disposed to give the utmost encouragement to every effort to substitute for articles now obtained from Europe"—bridges made in Staffordshire, for example—"articles of *bona fide* local manufacture or of indigenous origin"—bridges, for example, made in Bombay or in Calcutta. Our interpolations cannot be challenged, for such substitutions were actually made, and upon them a prosperous iron industry had begun to grow up. It seems to us something much more solid than an argumentative hypothesis that while the Secretary of State has thrown overboard the just and politic principles of the Resolution we have cited, the Government of India in reality cling to it and would be glad to see it reverted to in its integrity. We have seen that responsible officers of the Public Works Department have favored the execution of local works by local firms. From all we can learn the same view widely prevails in the department, and there are abundant reasons why it should do so. One only need be named here, and that is the delay which is caused when the Government indent upon the Stores Department of the India Office for work and stores much of which could be as well and as cheaply supplied in India. The Finance Committee of 1886 are credited with having had much to do with the recent reversal of policy in this matter. It is important, therefore, to notice what they have to say upon the very practical question of the time it takes to get an order executed through the Stores Department at the India Office.

The Committee refer in their report to the "inordinate delay which takes place at the India Office in supplying stores, no matter how urgent the demand may be." A long series of illustrations of their delay are given, and from these we will select a few samples. On the 17th March, 1880, an indent for rolling stock was despatched from India; it was not sanctioned by the Secretary of State until the 29th of July, and up to the 11th of May, 1882, only partial shipments had been made. Some weighing machines, nuts, and bolts were ordered in April 1880, but nothing had been shipped up to May, 1882. Similar delay occurred in the case of machinery indented for in May, 1880, of coach screws, nuts, rivets, and screws, which any manufacturer might be supposed to have in stock, but which nevertheless the Stores Department had not been able to ship at the end of two years. A twenty-horse power engine—not a difficult thing to get, one would imagine—took first two years to procure. One cause of delay is the necessity of getting the sanction of the Secretary of State. This may take one, two, or sometimes three months. Another, is the deliberate way in which the Director of Stores sets about his work. Then the Financial Committee found that on an indent received in London in July, 1884, and on four others received in September of the same year, tenders had not even been invited in April, 1885. It seems, too, as though an infallible method of causing delay in the execution of an indent were to send it by telegraph and to mark it "urgent." Thus an urgent demand for four iron girders was supplied eighteen months after the date of indent, the letting of the contract alone occupying three months. Now, the conduct of the Stores Department of the India Office is not under inquiry at the moment; but it is well that the character of the organization to which the Secretary of State trusts for the supply of work which might be as well or better done in India under the supervision of the Public Works officials themselves, should be brought clearly to light. The department which works thus badly for India costs £42,000 a year, and employs six hundred out of the twelve hundred odd who are engaged in the India Office. No one can feel more strongly than the Government of India the consequences of such delays as those which the Finance Committee reported upon, and this is one of many reasons why we shall be warranted in believing that Government would be glad if it could make less use of the Director of Stores, so that the direction of the Resolution of 1883 may be loyally complied with, and the utmost encouragement be given "to every effort to substitute for articles now obtained from Europe articles of *bona fide* local manufacture." One concrete illustration of the advantage of adhering to this policy will carry with it as much weight as many arguments. For a certain railway about to be constructed—no matter where—some bridge-work was required. If it were made in India it would be *in situ* early in the cold weather. If it were indented for through the India Office it could not be looked for until well on into next year. It was decided, therefore, to place the order in India, and the result will be that the bridge will be ready before the rains, so that at least a year will be saved. The action of the Government may have seemed terribly irregular when it was reported to the India Office, but it is to be hoped that this way of supplying the needs of the Public Works Department will not long be regarded as exceptional and as needing justification at home.

If Government may be assumed to disapprove of the new policy because of the unnecessary delay and inconvenience which attends upon it, still more must they disapprove of it on account of the obstacles which it raises to the industrial progress of the country. Unless Government resolutions favouring the extension of technical education, and Viceregal speeches proclaiming the necessity of industrial enterprise as a means of relieving the barren economic monotony of the national life, are to be taken as meaningless commonplaces, nowhere should this departure from the spirit of the Resolution of 1883 be more heartily deplored than at the headquarters of the Government of India. Here and there people are laying their heads together to devise means of bringing about an industrial revival of the country. Their task is difficult enough in all conscience, and it may be said to their credit that they have for the most part refrained from relying in any large degree upon State aid as a means of introducing new industries. The Secretary of State who has more than once spoken in a spirit of futile philanthropy about the well-being of the Indian people, may like to know that while associations are being formed in India for the purpose of reviving indigenous industry, his policy in this regard is directly adapted to crush such industries as already exist, and to ensure that India shall for ever be—what some disinterested Lancashire manufacturers candidly say they want it to be—a purely agricultural country. There is no need to point out the enormous advantage of a diversity of industries; that is an economic commonplace which no one will question. But Lord Cross should remember that though no one has yet asked for State assistance in bringing about this diversity, if the State is actively hostile to local industrial enterprises anything like progress in this direction is hopeless. We are not invited to discuss the question whether the industrial prosperity of a new country—new, that is, in the manufacturing sense—needs protection and State subsidies in order to be built up. Other countries have dealt with this question and have solved it in a fashion which India will be forbidden to follow. But as we are forbidden even to think of doing as every British colony that has been the master of its own destinies has done to build up its commercial prosperity—if the doctrine of *laissez faire* is to be proclaimed to us as absolute doctrine—all we say is, "Very well, then, if nothing is to be done for us, at least let nothing be done against us. Do not say that the only manufacturers in the world whom the Indian Government shall be prohibited from buying from shall be the manufacturers of India, the only workmen into whose mouths the Government should not be allowed to put bread shall be Indian workmen." Looking around the world at the present time we see Governments standing in various attitudes in relation to the trade and industry of the populations in this care. The attitude of the Government of India stand out amongst all others as the one eccentric exception, in so far as they are the only Government in the world who are deliberately keeping back their own industries. Whatever follies may have been committed in other States under the banner of Protection, they have at least aimed at an increase in the industries of the respective countries. The policy which the Government of India are applying at this moment—very reluctantly applying, we are persuaded—has the precisely opposite aim. It aims at less work rather than more being given to the industrial establishments of the country, and so far as it does this it is not merely indifferent—it is actually hostile. This is not even *laissez faire*.

THE necessity for an adulteration Act has once again been brought to notice by a decision of the Madras High Court, granting the conviction of two milkmen charged with selling adulterated milk. The conviction was by a Cantonment Magistrate, and the only facts before him were that the defendants had put water in the milk. It is clear, however, from the adulteration section of the Indian Penal Code, beyond which the Cantonment Rules, under which the men were convicted, could not go, that the mere diluting of milk does not constitute an offence. The section makes it a necessary condition of adulteration that the food or drink shall be so adulterated as to make it noxious as food or drink, and it has been held that mixing water with milk, sloe leaves with tea, or chicory with coffee, is not prohibited by the section. The object of legislation in these matters has thus far been mainly sanitary. The fine old principle of commercial honesty embodied in the almost classic injunction "when you ask for Glenfield starch see that you get it," has not yet been recognised in Indian legislation against adulteration, except in regard to drugs, the lessening of the efficacy of which by adulteration is made punishable with the same penalty as is provided against the sale of noxious food. The defects of the law have been made most glaringly apparent in discussions on the adulteration of ghee. This has been carried on in such a way as to degrade the quality of the article, or—what is more serious in India—to make it ceremonially impure, and yet the section of the Penal Code will not apply. This is an obviously unsatisfactory way of dealing with the question, and it weakens the guarantee even against the noxiousness which the Code only has in its view. Water may be, and often is, a highly deleterious addition to milk. The buyer of it may be poisoned as well as cheated, and if the law provides no safeguard against cheating in this form it should certainly provide safeguards against poisoning. Mr. Justice Handley had this in view when he stated in his judgment in the Madras High Court that "considering the danger to public health which may arise from the mixture of impure water it would be very desirable that a rule be passed making the addition of water to milk by a milk vendor punishable." The Bombay Municipal Act keeps in view the danger of contaminating milk through an impure water-supply, inasmuch as it empowers the Corporation to make byelaws providing for, amongst other things, the water-supply of dairies and cattle-sheds and the cleanliness of milk stores, milk shops, and milk vessels. Whether the purpose in view be to prevent cheating the buyer, or the contamination of the milk he buys, the watering of milk is a practice that should be severely discouraged, and the Madras High Court has done a public service in referring the matter to Government.

THE two nominations to the Legislative Council which are gazetted to-day will meet with general approval. Mr. Stewart's appointment, which we announced as in contemplation at the beginning of last week, brings into Council an officer conspicuously conversant with revenue questions, whose vigilant care for the interests of Government has never stood in the way of his sympathy for the ryots. He is, in a word, a type of the official who from temperament and experience is better qualified to give voice to the aspirations of the cultivating class than a good many of the products of certain elaborately devised representative systems would be. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest's nomination will be equally acceptable to the public. Government have once more followed the choice of the Chamber of Commerce, rightly believing that the best man for the chair of that body is the best man for the non-official European seat in Council. No one has more closely kept touch with commercial opinion or shown a more sustained interest in the public life of the city in its various aspects; and no one doubts that Mr. Forrest will prove a valuable acquisition to the Legislative Council.

MR. L. R. W. FORREST, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. T. H. Stewart, C.S., have been nominated additional members of his Excellency the Governor's Council.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, Second Presidency Magistrate, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. D. DAVIES, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for thirty days.

MR. G.W. VIDAL, C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed privilege leave for two months and six days; Mr. Wingate, C.S., will act during his absence as Collector of Salt Revenue.

BRIGADE-SURGEON D. E. HUGHES, M. D., F.R.C.S., has been granted three months' privilege leave.

MR. H. F. SILCOCK, C.S., has been placed on special duty in the Political Department.

JEMADAR JAI SINGH, of the Bahwalpur State troops, who was arrested and tried for wounding his superior officer, Subadar Shah Baz Khan, who had occasion to reprimand him publicly on the parade-ground, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

IN the second day's racing at Murree on Saturday, Captain Kerrich was thrown while riding Mr. Lethbridge's "Bee." He sustained, we regret to learn, rather severe injuries to the head, and after examination on the spot by the Civil Surgeon, was sent in a dooly to the station hospital.

THE Amir lately released 160 female relatives of the refugees who were in prison at Cabul, and told them to go to India. They arrived at Peshawar on the 10th instant, and will go thence to their relatives.

THE Lah

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

IRISH MEMBERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. J. Dillon, M. P.s, have to-day been arrested on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the "Plan of Campaign."

Warrants for the arrest of other Irish members have been issued.

GERMANY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

BERLIN, SEPT. 17.

The reported promulgation of a decree at Bagamoyo, permitting the free purchase and sale of slaves in German territory, is officially denied here.

The origin of the canard is attributed to interested Arab dealers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TIPPOO TIB.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

News from Zanzibar states that Tippoo Tib has started on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

A CONTRADICTION.

VIENNA, SEPT. 17.

It is officially stated that there is no foundation for the reported loss of the Taurus, with seventy-two lives.

THE MEETING OF EMPERORS.

The Emperors William and Francis Joseph, accompanied respectively by General Caprivi and Count Kalnoky, met at Liegnitz to-day.

The meeting was of the most cordial nature.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 17.

The Conference Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives is now examining the Tariff Bill.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Treasury to-day purchased three hundred and twenty-six thousand ounces of Silver at $116½.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

Yesterday Mr. Jackson, in addressing the Court on the subject of the admissibility of Shama Churn's letters and statements to Mr. Marshall, referred to Mr. Farr's letter, in which he asked the accused to call at his private residence or permit Mr. Farr to go to his house with the object of arranging about carrying out the Bank's instructions. Reading this side by side with the telegram from England, counsel observed they plainly point to the fact that if they could come to some settlement, the matter would be dropped. Such was the state of affairs up to the 23rd May—that is, five weeks after the deficiencies were discovered; and when accused declined to come to terms unless he got an unconditional release, criminal proceedings were commenced. Counsel then submitted that if his Lordship ruled that the confession and letters should go to the jury, he would ask him to reserve the point for the opinion of the High Court. His Lordship observed that they might be admitted as evidence. He would take a note of the point raised, and decide afterwards whether he would reserve it. He would also consider how he would deal with it. In adressing thejury with regard to the contention that the prosecution should prove specific sums and dates of offence, Mr. Jackson saw no reason to alter his opinion that it was necessary to show that the offence was committed on one occasion. Mr. Jackson resumes his argument this morning.

Mr. Jackson, continuing his address to the Court in the Chartered Bank Case asked that, as there was no evidence when the three lakhs were taken his lordship should strike off the case, and order an acquittal.

The Advocate-General submitted that the evidence adduced was sufficient, as it proved that the money was taken.

His Lordship promised to give his decision on the point to-morrow.

THE CALCUTTA TURF SCANDAL.

The stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club have warned Dunn, the jockey, off the Calcutta course and all other places working under its rules for life.

THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 18.

Brigadier-General Galbraith's appointment to the Adjutant Generalship has been sanctioned by the Home authorities. Brigadier-General Auchinleck, now at the presidency being displaced by the elevation of his command into a Major-General's district, will probably succeed General Galbraith in the Sirhind District.

KILLED BY TIGERS.

Ten persons were killed within a fortnight by man-eating tigers making inroad on Karacha and Palasgarh Zemindaries, in Chanda District, Central Provinces.

PERMISSION TO ATTEND THE LEVEE.

Permission has been granted to all Civil Officers who can be spared from their district to spend one week in Agra during H. E. the Viceroy's visit to attend the levée.

Proposals for the organisation of a camp and mess are on foot to meet the convenience of a large number of officers attending.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF DISTRICT COMMANDS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the re-arrangement of districts; the Presidency becomes a first class under a Major-General's command and Allahabad a second class district.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin with China and Australian Mails left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

FIRST DAY.

The first day of the Annual Poona Meeting was brought to a most successful close this evening. There were six races on the card and the sport, taking it all in all, was quite above the average. The Country-Bred Races, as was expected, was filled poorly, but in those reserved for Arabs we had good fields and good sport. The attendance was fair, and his Excellency who came early was among the spectators. All the other conditions were favourable, though many would have liked to have seen the example of having the numbers on the saddle clothes, introduced by Captain Anderson at the Sky Meeting, followed here. On the whole it may be termed a backers' day, for only in one event a rank outsider romped in, but unfortunately for the *cognoscenti* that was in the Derby.

1ST RACE.—"The Bhimthury Stakes"—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Maiden C-B ponies. Weight for age and inches. Distance ½ mile. Entrances 1st May 2 G M, 1st July 4 G M, 1st September 8 G M. With a sweepstakes of 2 G M for each pony declared to start.

Mr. Farmer's, b c b p Mite, 6st. 6lb, Gibbs 1
Mr. S. A. W.'s, b c b p Palithana, 6st, Native..... 2
Mr. Weathrall's, b c b m Lottie, 6st 9lb, Native 0

Lottie would not join her horses and went the other way about. The favourite won easily in 56¾ seconds by a length.

2ND RACE.—"The Joonaghur Cup."—Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Joonaghur. For all horses got and foaled in the Bombay Presidency and the dominions of H. H. the Nizam, including the Berars. Weight for age, maidens allowed 7 lbs, winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, three times 10 lbs, 1 mile. Entrances 1st May I. G. M, 1st June 2 G. M., 1st July 3 G. M., 1st August 4 G. M., 1st September 5 G. M. With a sweepstakes of 1. G. M. for each horse declared to start. Second horse to take half the entrance and sweep. Third horse to save his entry and sweep.

Mr. Farmer's b c b m Iolanthe, 9st 3lb, W. Greenhalgh 1
Aga Moochool Shah's, g c b h Uncas, 9st 8lb, Killick 2
Mr. Ali Abdoola's b c b c Why Not II, 7st 11lb, Noor Mahomed 3
The Thakore of Bhavnagar's b c b m Telegram, 6st 2lbs, Gibbs 0

The favourite won as he liked.

3RD RACE.—"The Maiden Galloways."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arab and C. B. Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Galloways landed after the 1st September 1889 allowed 4 lbs. Previous winners once 3 lb, twice 5 lb, oftener 7 lb extra. C. B's allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st September 8 G. M. When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 3 G. M., for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Hassan bin Budder names Abdool Kareem Mince, ch a gal Ameer, 6st 6lb, Gibbs 1
Mr. Grant's, b a gal Starlight, 7st. 12lb, Robinson ... 2
H. H. Aga Khan's, g a gal Pekin, 7st 11lb, Killick ... 3
Mr. Peter's b a gal Redeemer, 8st 11lb, Kendall 0
Mr. Ali bin Taleb's b a gal Farhan, 7st 12lb, Ahmed 0
H. H. Aga Khan's, g a gal British Flag, 6st 12lb, Pillajee 0

A good race won by half a length in 2 minutes and 26 seconds. Starlight was favourite.

4TH RACE.—"The Poona Derby."—Rs. 1,500 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after the 1st September 1889 allowed 4 lbs. extra. Previous winners once 3 lb, twice 5 lb, oftener 7 lb extra. Entrance 1st May 3 G M., 1st July 8 GM., 1st September 15 G M. When the Race will close with a sweepstakes of 5 G M for each horse declared to start. Half the starting sweepstakes to go to the 3rd horse. R C and a distance.

Mr. Hassan bin Budder's, b a h Baltic, 8st 10lb, Gibbs..... 1
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's, b a h Turkish Flag, 8st 13lb, Ibraham 2
Mr. Newton's, b a h Sirius, 9st 3lb, Kendall 3
Mr. Meher's bn a h Newminster, 9st 3lb, Clarke ... 0
Mr. Newton's, bn a h Coral, 9st. 3lb., Luchman..... 0
Mr. S A W's b a h Child of the Dessert, 9st Killick 0
Mr. Dignum's g a h Plaintiff, 8st. 13 lbs., Ryder 0
Mr. Grant's ch a c Planet, 8st. 2 lbs, Robinson 0
Aga Jungee Shah's ch a c Red Jacket, 8st. 2 lbs. Wool 0
Mr. Hamood Aboo Shuba's ch a c Young Forat, 6st 11 lb, W. Greenhalgh..... 0
Essau bin Curtas' g a c Longneck, 6st 11 lb, Pillaji... 0

Sirius was a hot favourite with Turkish Flag second. Baltic won easily in 3 minutes and 8 seconds.

5TH RACE.—"The Criterion."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For Maiden Arabs, the property of Officers of the Services or Members of the Clubs named. Weight for age raised 21lb G. R. Previous winners once 3lbs, twice 5lb, oftner 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 1 G. M., 1st July 3 G. M., 1st September 6 G. M. When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Locke's ch a c Doncaster, 9st. 8lb, Owner. 1
Mr. Sedley's bn a h Brown Prince, 10st 10lb, Owner..... 2
Capt Ross's b a h Revenge, 10st 10lb, Owner 3
Mr. B's g a h Vagabond, 11st 0lb, Robinson 0

Doncaster won by a neck after a good race. Time—1 min. and 28 seconds.

6TH RACE.—"The Wanowrie Stakes"—Rs. 400 from the Fund. A selling race for all Arabs. Weight 10 stone; winner to be sold for Rs. 800. If entered to be sold for less, 3 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 50 down to Rs. 300. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance 1 mile. Entrance 3 G. M. To close and name the day before the race.

Mr. Cursetjee's b a h Young Euclid, 7st 12lb, Robinson 1
Mr. Dignum's b a h Justice, 7st 5lb, Gibbs 2
Mr. S A W's b a h Young Sirhan 8st 4lb, Kendal 3
Mr. Kempton's b a h Lansdowne, 8st 12lb, Owner..... 0
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's, ch a h Ruby, 7st 12lb, Killick 0
Aga Jungee Shah's b a h Himalaya, 7st 12lb, Oomer 0
Mr. Farmer's b a h Buccaneer, 7st. 11lbs., W. Greenhalgh 0
Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee's ch a g Hattum, 7st 11lb, Ahmed 0
Mr. Scampton's g a h Nil Desperandum, 7st 5lb, Native 0

The favourite won easily. Time—1 minute and 57 seconds.

The stewards of the W. I. T. Club have restored Donald Greenhalgh his license.

THE INSANITARY STATE OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 18.

To-morrow's meeting at the Town Hall to consider the insanitary condition of the city promises to be a monster assembly. Persons interested have placarded walls with large posters, and sent post card reminders freely. The principal firm will be closed an hour earlier to allow their employes to attend the meeting.

TRAVANCORE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

An order on the Travancore Administration Report notifies that the Madras Government is glad to be able to congratulate the Government of the Maharajah once more upon a year of prosperity and successful administration.

A FRENCH journalist and stenographer, M. J. Depoin by name, has just demonstrated the greater rapidity of French speech over that of the Germans. Whilst the number of words a minute uttered by leading German statesmen shows an average of about 150, the average of French speakers filling analogous positions, is at least 160 words; this comparative facility is traceable to the use of the tribune in the legislative assemblies, which not only develops rapidity of expression in the persons who habitually address Parliamentary audiences, but, in the aggregate, of the nation whose representatives they are.

THE RAYMOND BROTHERS.

GENERAL HARDIE, Commandant of H. H. the Gaekwar's troops, writes to us:—As mention was made, in the article headed as above which appeared in your journal of the 24th May last, respecting Monsieur M. J. Raymond, I send you a few observations concerning him. Monsieur Raymond's services during the years 1783 to 1795 in Hyderabad were eventful, and for his loyal and faithful services, the grateful Nizams up to the present time revere the tomb wherein lie quiescent the remains of their faithful commander. In the article alluded to, it was said that "each ruler of Baroda as he succeeded to the Baroda throne augmented the strength of the Army, and authority was conferred on Monsieur J. Raymond or any other member of the family whom Monsieur Raymond thought best to put in command." From the translation of several commission papers given below it will be perceived that from the *regime* of H. H. Manaji Rao Gaekwar down to H. H. Anund Rao the development of the Army is marked and continuous. After H. H. Syajirao I., Futtehsingrao succeeded, but this prince failed to display any interest in the augmentation of guardis (local term formerly applied to soldiers). It will be seen that from commandant down to a private servant, all were liberally paid. European gunners had quarters, clothing, and rations all free, and Rs. 30 per mensem. The end of all punitive expeditions was a free *loot*, Officers and men indiscriminately managed to possess themselves of whatever valuables they could lay their hands on. In several instances fair maids were carried away as trophies of such expeditions. In all the military operations of early years, the glory gained by the Baroda Army in Guzerat and Kathiawar was chiefly due to the intelligence and indomitable perseverance of the Commandant and his Lieutenants, (all of one family, backed up by the energy and unflinching pluck of all the ranks, and they were held by the Baroda rulers as a ready and potent weapon against their foes. Furthermore, it was mentioned in the article under reference that "the valorous deeds of Monsieur Raymond and sons and other members of his family in many a field in Guzerat for the cause of the Gaekwars were well-known to the rulers of Baroda, and in recognition of their valuable services, they treated Monsieur Raymond and family with marked distinction and esteem." In verification of the above expression I send a copy of translation of a letter from H. H. Govindrao Gaekwar to the Commander of the Force before Kadi. Your numerous readers will, I have no doubt, be satisfied that the letter breathes no little grateful acknowledgments of his services to the Baroda *raj*, and that the defeat and punishment of Mulharrao would be nothing in comparison to his former great many achievements. The animadversion on Mr. Ghasni, a subordinate Artillery Officer, for shelling the Kadi Fort without the orders of the Commandant, and abruptly going away to Ahmedabad, was well merited. Unfortunately for himself he was imbued with self-sufficient (Khoodpussund) ideas. Moreover he was full of egotism. He was always dissatisfied even with work done to perfection. Persons of such failings in authority are generally unpopular, and their career comes to an abrupt termination and such was the case with Mr. Ghasni."

Memo. of agreement from Shibandi Sirkar Shrimant Manaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadur in the Arabic year 1193 (corresponding with Samvat 1849) for the guardis (soldiers):—

Two companies consisting of——at Rs.——per month.

Rs.	Rs.
90 Sabedars 2, each at	45
60 Jemadars 4, each at	15
144 Havildars 12, each at	12
120 Naiks 12, each at	10
70 Bandsmen	6
30 Drummers 2 each at	15
20 Cymbal players, 2 each	10
20 Fifers, 2 each at	10
70	
1,064 Guardis (soldiers) 152, each at	7
30 Vakils 2, each at	15
36 Shagirdapesha (private servants) 8, each at	4½
18 Carpenter and Blacksmith	2
1,632	200 men

Thus for two hundred men, sixteen hundred and thirty-two would be paid in full without any deduction in the Arkati lascarshahi coin. The monthly salary would be paid according to the practice observed in this State. Date of service from the dates of employment of the men.*

5th day of the month of Sawal.

Memo. of agreement from Shibandi Sarkar Shrimant Rajeshri Manaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadur, in the Arabic year 1193 (corresponding with Samvat 1849) to captain and others per month.

Rs.	
125, Captain himself	1
150, European Gunner 5, each at Rs.	30
15 Vakeel	1
10 Dubash	1
10, Shagirdapesha (servants)	2
310	10 men.

Thus 10 men at Rs. 310 hin Kasuri (*i.e.*, without any deduction called Kasur) but subject to deduction on account of *vatav* (on account cash payment) at Rs. 8-4 per cent. would be paid in the Shikai coin. This monthly salary to be paid according to the practice of this State. The date of service, date 10 of the month of Saban—forwarded on the 5th of Sawal.

Memo. of agreement from the Shibandi Sarkar Shrimant Rajeshri Govind Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadur, to Raymond Ingrez——in the Arabic year 1194 (Samvat 1850) for the number and salary per month of the guardis (soldiers) and others.

Rs.	
440 Himself and other gunners.	
80 Himself.	
105 Gunners at 10.	
15 Gulab Khan Gunner	1
90 Gunners ,,	9
105	10
180 Khalashis (lascars) 20 each at 9.	
15 Serang 1.	
15 Tindal 1.	
10 Carpenter 1.	
8 Blacksmith 1.	
12 Vakil 1.	
15 Shagirdapesha (private servants) 3 each at 5.	
440	39 men.
1041 For 1 company of guardis (soldiers) per month	
Rs.	
100 Subedar 1.	
9 Nishandar 1.	
27 Drummer and others (musicians) 3 each at 9.	
25 Karkun 1.	
855 Havildars, Jemadars, and other officers and guardis, &c., 95 men each at 9.	
25 Shagirdapesha (private servants) 5 each at 5.	
1041	106 men.
	145 men.

Details as below:—

Rs.	
203 per month without Kasuri deduction.	
185 on account of gunners per month. 80, 105, 11 men.	
18 on account of the carpenter and blacksmith 2 men.	
203	13 men.
1278 subject to Kasuri deduction per month.	132 men.
1481	145 men.

Thus one hundred and forty-five men per mensem Rs. 1,481. Of this amount Rs. 2,303 are not subject to kasuri deduction, the remaining sum of monthly Rs. 1,278 being subject to kasuri deduction. The kasuri to be deducted from this (latter sum) at the rate of Rs. 14-5 per cent. This money would be disbursed according to the Arkati (a coin) Shirashta and the monthly salary to be paid according to the usual practice. Date of service to commence from employment of the men. This is the agreement this day the 29th of Ramjan Mortabasud.

From the Sibandi Sarkar—for Khalashis (lascars) in the Tatiat of the Captain (under orders of). Arabic Year 1,495 (Samvat 1851.)

Rs.		
20 Jamedars	each at	20
15 Havildars	1 at	15
15 Naiks	1 at	15
225 Khalasis (lascars)	25 men each at	9
15 Vakil	1	
290		29 men.

Be it known that these twenty-nine men would be paid 290 per month according to the practice after deducting kasuri at Rs. 14-5 per cent. This sum would be paid according to the dates of employment in the service of the several men, and for the period they are kept in service. 26th day of Mortabasud.

Memo of agreement from Shibandi Sirkar to George under————Arabic year 1211 (Samvat 1867) for 63 men per mensem Rs. 675.

12	Captain himself 1.
20	Subodar 1
15	Jemadar 1
40	Havildars 4 each at 10
32	Naiks 4 each at 8
12	Standard Bearer 1
15	Drummer 1
12	Fifer 1
9	Cymbal player 1
115	Guardis (soldiers) 45 each at 7
15	Vakil
10	Shagirdapesha (private servants) 2 at 6 and 4
60	to keep up the distinctions of honor given
Rs. 675	63 men

Thus six hundred and seventy-five rupees for sixty-three would be paid without any deduction on account of *Vatav* and *Kasuri*.

The salary would be paid in instalments, according to the usual practice of paying the Shibandi (foot soldiers). To do no quarrel or mischief. Government service should be performed honestly and faithfully, in the country, or anywhere outside, without raising any objection.

The force should be in readiness, before orders are given by the Sarkar. There should be no delay.

If the number of men be less when called for the *Hajri* (roll-call), payment of salary would be proportionately less. No alliance to be made with any one, and if made, the salary would be stopped. Payment would be made from the commencement of service.

Chitis (orders on Treasury) would be given on payment of the Darah (a sort of claim) of Darakdars, &c. Be it known that such is the agreement of keeping you in the service. This day the 7th of the month Saban Mortabasud.

Letter from H. H. Rajeshri Govindrao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadoor to————. Arabic year 1195 (corresponding with Samvat 1851 A. D. 1795). Marching from Monje Mathasul you come to Monje Josalpur—a koss from Kadi, and there built wells and raised fortifications, and you were to take possession of Kadi, which was a pressing necessity, and though Mr. Ghasni was with you, you did not care for him. For this action of yours Rajeshri Govind Gopal has praised you and we are much gratified to hear all that. Mr. Ghasni thought that he was the only Gunner who knew how to fire cannon-balls and that no one else could do the work, and he being proud of his abilities raised several objections he liked, wrote to the Government on certains points and marched off to Ahmedabad.

You should, therefore, be careful so that it might not be said that when Ghasni was first there he fired cannon-balls at Kadi, and that after his departure nothing was done. Ere this you have performed several great achievements compared to which Kadi is nothing. Therefore bearing this in mind you should show your usual bravery in such a way that Mr. Ghasni's pride may be curbed and due punishment may be given to Mulharrai after defeating him.

Your Vakil does work here on your behalf and he might have been writing to you also. You should do Government service with usual honesty. Be this known to you, this day the 4th of the month Saban Mortabasud.

LECTURE AT BARODA.

By permission of his Highness the Gaekwar, Mr. B. Keightley, M.A., an English theosophist, delivered a lecture on Monday last, at the Baroda College, taking for his subject "Theosophy in Europe and America." On the arrival of his Highness at 5 p. m. there had already collected a large audience consisting of the officers of State, members of the local branch of the Theosophical Society, and all the educated native population of Baroda, as well as a fair sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen. Though the lofty and spacious central lecture-hall is well calculated to try the powers of any speaker, Mr. Keightley's clear voice and distinct articulation penetrated to the farthest corners of the building. Mr. Keightley, in opening his lecture, gave a general idea of the aims and objects of the Theosophical Society, showing that theosophy is not, as many erroneously suppose, a new creed, but that it is, or claims to be, the fundamental basis of every religion that has ever existed—that it is, in fact, the true science of "Man" and "The Universe." For the benefit of the Europeans present he was obliged to enter into a short explanation of those two leading ideas of theosophy, viz. "Reincarnation" and the actions of the law of Karma. He then proceeded to the main subject of his lecture—the spread of theosophy in Europe and America, showing how since 1887 the numbers of those who have allied themselves to the movement has increased enormously; that amongst those who accept the teachings were men and women of every denomination, from Protestants to Atheists, and even Roman Catholics, clergymen, doctors, and scientists; that all the work had been accomplished under a heavy handicap of lack of funds, and of popular prejudice; that those who had entered heart and soul into the work for what they considered to be the good of humanity, had given up everything usually held valuable by mortals, viz., wealth, time, and social position; for example, Mrs. Annie Besant and the Countess Wachtmeister. In conclusion, Mr. Keightley, by special request, referred to that subject which has long ago been settled by every thinking and rational mind—the charges of "forgery" and "trickery" brought against Madame Blavatsky in 1885. Against the charges of forgery of the renowned "K. H." letters, he brought forward two strong points:—Firstly, that, although repeatedly requested by formal applications to allow Madame Blavatsky or some member of the T. S., to see those alleged forgeries, the London Psychical Research Society has never yet shown those letters to any member of the T. S., putting off each application with some excuse, till finally it was stated that they had been returned to the owner in India. Secondly, that Netherclift, the expert employed by the L. P. R. S., gave as his *first* opinion that they were not written by "H. P. B.," but that subsequently, under pressure, he was induced to change his opinion; and also that the caligraphist to the High Court, Germany, stated most emphatically, that, in his opinion, the letters signed "K. H." and those signed "H. P. B." were not, and could not have been, written by the same person. As regards the charges of trickery and conjuring, Mr. Keightley put forward, as the strongest argument against such, the fact that one of the greatest original thinkers of the day, Mrs. Annie Besant, whose sincerity is beyond suspicion, being attracted by the writings of "H. P. B." determined to interview her, but before doing so, she, with the assistance of a Government expert from Somerset House, thoroughly sifted these charges, and came to the conclusion that they were utterly unfounded; then she went to see "H. P. B.," and shortly afterwards threw up all her aims and position in life and joined her lot with one whom she found to be absolutely the most unselfish being she had come across; and now Mrs. Besant is one of the hardest working of that small band of men and women who have given up every personal desire and comfort for the good of humanity. Mr. Keightley asked to be permitted to add to this his own personal testimony, as a man of honour, that, having lived for more than three years under the same roof with "H. P. B.," he could state that these phenomena not only constantly happen, but that Madame Blavatsky tries to prevent people seeing them; thus showing that they occur as a matter of course, not with the intentions of creating astonishment.

On Tuesday Mr. Keightley had a long audience with the Gaekwar, who appeared much struck by his lecture the previous evening. Mr. Keightley left the same evening for Bombay and Poona.

THE London correspondent of a Liverpool contemporary records the death of one of the late Marquis Tseng's daughter under particularly sad circumstances. The young lady was known during her stay in London with her father by the ambiguous title of Lady Four Sea Woods. The intelligence of her death comes from Shanghai. She was deeply attached to her father, and accompanied his remains to Shanghai, passing through all the fatigue of the elaborate funeral ceremonial. The morning before the last rite was performed, while she was robing to be present at the interment, she dropped dead in an epileptic fit, brought on, it is believed, by fatigue, the privations required by the funeral observances, and grief.

A CURIOUS revelation of publishing methods in the days before he was famous is given by Mr. Walter Besant. He had been accused of paying for the production of his early works. This charge he denies absolutely. But he goes on to say that at least, with the first three novels, in the writing of which Mr. Rice was joined with him, he and Mr. Rice had the works printed and bound on their own account, and placed them in the hands of the publisher ready for the reader. The publisher had his percentage, and Mr. Besant thinks such an arrangement a good one for the author who is willing to take a good deal of trouble.

*(If these men are kept on several dates, their salaries to commence from the dates of their employment.)

THE POONA CRICKET DINNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your reporter, in his telegraphic account of his Excellency Lord Harris' speech at the cricket dinner at Poona last night, has misquoted that portion of it which referred to one of the umpire's decisions in the late match, and the report reads the very reverse of what his Lordship actually said. Mr. Twiss had been caught off a ball, which first, hit his pad and then his bat and Mr. Gibson had given him out, and neither the batsman nor anyone on the field thought otherwise from the umpire. Lord Harris, while deprecating any idea that he wished to set himself up as an authority on cricket, mentioned this case in his speech, and said that he differred from the umpire, and gave these reasons for so doing. And, as any ruling of his Lordship's on cricket will be held as law by the various cricket-loving communities of this Presidency, it is worth while to correct your reporter and give Lord Harris true version of his opinions. I happened to be present at that dinner, and am able accordingly to do so. Lord Harris pointed out that whether bat or pad was struck first made all the difference. Thus a ball hitting the bat, then the pad, and being then caught was out, but that a ball hitting the bat *after* it had hit the pad could not be a catch, although if that pad was in point of the wicket, it would be an l-b-w. His Excellency's words, if I remember right, were "a ball off the pad, whatever happened to it afterwards, counted a stroke off the pad; in like manner, a ball off the bat, whatever subsequently happened to it, counted a stroke off the bat." He mentioned, however, that there was no rule affecting this point and suggested it might be sent home for reference. Mr. A. E. Gibson with the one exception of, perhaps, Lord Harris himself, was as well qualified to give his opinion on any point in cricket as any cricketer present; but in any case the *Field* can settle this conundrum, no doubt, as easily as it has many others, and I am sending it to that paper for solution by this mail, and will send you their reply when I receive it. There is something of a parallel to this cricket point in billiards. A cannon from the red on to the white and then into a pocket is 5, and from the white on to the red and then pocketed 4, the ball first struck being the point to make the difference.

Lord Harris, too, must have been amused to see he had been discussing the "metropolitan," when he said "cosmopolitan," character of cricket, and still more surprised to see he had ever used the term "rows" with reference to his difference of opinion with the Lancashire Executive. He alluded merely to his "disagreement," when captain of the Kent Eleven, with the Committee of that county in playing Crossland, whose bowliag he, in common with other country captains, considered unfair and protested accordingly.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 18. A. E. B.

THE POISONING OF DOGS BY THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the Deputy Commissioner of Police's letter, dated 17th instant, I beg to inform you that the incident referred to occurred in Carnac Road—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 18. L. C.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Prinsep and a special jury, the further trial of Shama Charan Sen was proceeded with on Monday.

David Traill Robertson said—I am one of the sub-accountants of the Chartered Bank, and joined in July, 1887, from the London office. I have taken over the cash. I took the cash twelve months after arrival. The cash-balance book, after being initialled, I generally left on the table, and then proceeded to count the cash. I always had the cash balance on the table. The Babu used to bring the cash-balance book. The cash-balance book was then taken away—I don't know where to. The Bank had an account with the Bank of Bengal. Debit slips used to be made for payments to the Bengal Bank. I initialled slips when taking over cash. I satisfied myself of its correctness from the Bank of Bengal pass-book. I initialled this slip, and made it up from the pass-book. I recollect that the slip corresponded with the pass-book. If it did not correspond I would not have initialled it. The amount is Rs. 3,82,278-7-7 (28th May). The amount on the slip was Rs. 3,82,278, and it has been altered to five lakhs. The slips are brought with the pass-book, and I initial after counting the notes. I then used to leave the book on the table. The pass-book, I think, is left with Shama Charan Sen. I have never seen it with any one else. This slip is initialled by Mr. A. Mitchell, who is now in Rangoon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson.—I arrived in July, 1887, and had to do with the cash balances two months later. I have carried out the practice in London which is in vogue here. Every time I checked the clean cash-book, it was not usually looked at by me. I noticed these alterations in the cash-balance books after Shama Charan left. The clean-cash writer who used to read out vouchers, is still in the Bank's employment. I do not mean to suggest he read them out wrong. I believe he read the amounts on the slips, so far as I am aware. The Babu read the amounts correct, because the amounts read were the same as those in the clean cash-book. I take money on chits. It has never been over Rs. 1,000. It was in one year Rs. 1,200. I cleared it off at the end of April. I get Rs. 400. The officers paid off all their chits on Mr. Marshall's order. My account had run for about two years. The practice is still going on. Mr. Wilson has some chits, and Mr. Marshall may have. Sub-accountants' chits have all been paid off.

John James Wilson, accountant of the Bank, said—I joined in March of this year. On the evening of the 14th I was in my room at 6 p. m., and a copy of the ledger balances was brought to me for signature. I noticed something. I did sign the balance, but tore it up again. Mr. Lindsay was in the room. He left the room. I followed shortly afterward, and found him examining the clean cash-book. I left the Bank at 7 o'clock with Mr. Lindsay examining the books. I checked entries of the clean cash of the 14th. There are two balances. The original balance was Rs. 8,85,726-0-1. It was arrived at by comparing the slips and cheques which had come in on that day. I prepared it during the week. In addition to these there were credit slips of Rs. 4,32,000 which were held over, which should have been gone into this day, but had not. This book is kept in the ordinary course of business.

Cross-examined.—I commenced my duties on the 5th or 6th of March. I have had no occasion, prior to the 31st of March, to look at the Bank of Bengal ledger and pass-books. Ordinarily speaking, it is part of the accountant's duty to look at these things. I have examined them in other books once a mouth, and again in the half-yearly accounts. I had not examined the two books referred to up to the 14th of April.

Mr Adamson, recalled, said—On the 14th the amount short after checking was five lakhs. If I found in the cash-box the amount of the second balance, I should not have been able to balance the account. There is difficulty in ascertaining the number of the notes handed over in the evening and which ought to be in the cash-box. I always understood numbers of notes were taken, and also those paid out. I never attempted to verify numbers.

Khetter Mohan Addy recalled.—I started on the morning of the 11th with Rs. 49,405-8-8 in cash, and I handed over in the evening Rs. 18,367-10-0. The total of payments on the 11th in cash was Rs. 71,745-15-0. On the 14th I started with Rs. 18,357-10. On the morning of the 14th I received Rs. 54,379-1-6. On the same date the money paid out was Rs. 16,710-10-11. Chits were not taken as cash, but they remained with me, and I would make payments on them under instructions from the cashier.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. J. R. MORGAN has been permitted to resign his commission in the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CAPTAIN M. T. LYDE, acting second-in-comm and, Savantvadi Local Corps, has been granted two years' furlough.

LEAVE has been granted to the following officers of the Bombay Army:—Lieut. H. R. Cook, R.A., one year, on medical certificate; Lieut. C. H. Lewis, S.C., one year, on medical certificate.

LIEUT. W. A. M. WALLER, 1st North Lancashire Regt., Second-Lieut F. C. W. Ware, 2nd Cornwall L.I., and Second-Lieut. Parker, South Wales Borderers, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE Secretary of State for India has consented to allow a quartermaster-sergeant to each garrison battery of Artillery in India, with effect from the 1st April next, the number of sergeants being reduced from five to four from the same date.

UNDER instructions from Army Head-quarters, Captain C. V. W. Williamson, officiating Chief Commissariat Officer, Allahabad, is transferred to Silchar. This officer was officiating for Colonel Marriott, and the duties of the post now devolve on Captain H. G. Ryland, Assistant Commissary General, Allahabad.

THE RIPON COLLEGE CASE.

A PROLONGED meeting of the University Senate was held on Saturday at Calcutta. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Gurudass Banerji, presided, and there was a large attendance of Fellows. Mr Cotton said all his predilections prompted a support of the Syndicate as an executive authority, but the action of the Law Syndicate in connection with the Ripon College case had not been such as to command his approval. He did not think the Senate could pass it by in meeting. He was informed that the Syndicate met last Saturday and resolved to disaffiliate the Ripon College for a year, and he would ask the Vice-Chancellor if this was correct.

The Vice-Chancellor said it was correct, and Mr. Cotton added that the resolution he proposed a fortnight ago was intended to afford the Syndicate an opportunity of reconsidering their decision. The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority and it was a matter of regret that the Syndicate had not thought fit to be guided by the opinion so deliberately expressed by the Senate. He moved that the proprietor of the Ripon College, having admitted the existence of irregularities, and having taken steps to prevent their recurrence in future, the Senate, while concurring with the resolution of the Syndicate that the management of the college should be censured for laxity of supervision, are of opinion that the facts of the case do not justify the recommendation of the Syndicate to the Government of India. He admitted that the college was to blame, but said the penalty would practically be a fine of from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 on the proprietor of the college, who was not to blame, and was far too heavy. It would be impolitic to proceed in this way against an independent college. When a Government college tripped in the same way ten years ago, the student was disqualified and the law professor called on to resign.

Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna seconded the motion.

Sir Alfred Croft defended the action of the Syndicate. He argued that when such a breach of regulations was detected and it was found that an offence was committed, not once but repeatedly, and that there were circumstances showing complete disregard of the rules of the University and obligations of truth, it became plainly their duty to vindicate law and morality by inflicting such punishment as would prevent the poison from spreading further. This case was different from that mentioned by Mr. Cotton. Here there was systematic and habitual deception. The students of the Ripon College were familiarised with the arts of deceit, and, instead of lessons of public virtue, truth and heroism, imbibed an atmosphere of deception. He fully accepted the proprietor's disclaimer, but that disclaimer put the proprietor out of court. The late principal also disclaimed all knowledge. So they had irregularities running riot and abounding in the college, and no one had any knowledge, no one was responsible for them. The laxity of supervision had been the source of great profit and advantage to the management, and it must accept the consequences and could not escape a just punishment for negligence. He could not say that the proprietor's letter covered any deep sense of repentance, but it looked rather as if he was endeavouring to make the best of it. To-day would mark a crisis

THE BEST THINGS IN THE MAGAZINES.

WINE, EGGS, AND OTTERS.

Longman's for September is a better number than some of the recent ones have been. Mr. Val Prinsep's story begins to be exciting, and Mr. Lang's chat is particularly good. Mrs. Walford contributes a short story. Mr. J. A. Bartlett has used his eyes and his memory to some purpose, the result being a paper "On the Fighting Instinct," which is a string of anecdotes about various "small deer" (birds, animals, and insects) and their ways of settling disputes. Here is the history of two remarkable duels :—

An invalid friend of mine was amused for six consecutive days by the antics of two robins, which came regularly at 10-30 a.m. and fought a duel on the lawn outside his window. The combat invariably lasted until one or other became too exhausted to recover his legs, whereupon the victor would seize him and triumphantly drag him round the enclosure! The birds were so much alike in size and colour that he was unable to satisfy himself as to whether the same bird always conquered; but neither seemed seriously hurt, and after the sixth day they vanished and he saw them no more.

The same gentleman, who was a close observer of nature, has a recollection of two cats which advanced daily from opposite ends of a long and lofty wall, and, meeting in the middle, fought with great fury until one or both were precipitated to the ground below, upon which the fight ceased immediately, the combatants remounting the wall, and basking peacefully side by side in the sunshine.

Mr. Charles Cooper discusses "Wine Facts and Fables" *con amore* :—

The effect of wine upon the imagination is not dependent upon the mere drinking of it; it seems to be sufficient that a man talk about it, buy it, sell it, possess it—if it be but a single bottle of Castle A from the grocer's round the corner—to convert him at once from the simple humdrum habit of truth-telling to a disregard of the veracities as magnificent as if he were a professional framer of joint-stock company prospectuses.

Dom Perignon, a pious monk, made sundry discoveries as the result of thought and judgment, among them being the invention of corks. But his greatest "find," for which he has most credit, was the discovery of champagne. Like many other inventions it was accidental. A closely-corked bottle exploded—and champagne was born.

It is curious what a great deal women have had to do with champagne. The Marechale D'Estrees was a *grande dame de par le monde*; also was she an excellent woman of business in right of birth, for she was the daughter of a Jew financier. She had vineyards at Mailly, Verzy, Verzenay, and Sillery, but she united the produce of them all under the one name Sillery. She bestowed special pains upon the cultivation of her vineyards, and having a good wine to sell, used her social position unsparingly to force it down the throats of her contemporaries. The popularity of Sillery appears to have been the beginning of that worship of brands which is so characteristic of the modern wine-drinker. The vineyards in the Champagne department cover 138,870 English acres, which produce about fourteen million gallons of wine annually, of which about one-third is sparkling wine.

There is an amusing extract from one of Poole's tales, and those who "drink the lable" are warned of their mistakes. An incident quoted from Mr. Mattieu Williams shows how one of the best customers of a wine merchant chose a dinner claret without knowing the price. It happened that 12s a dozen gave the merchant a fair profit on the particular wine, which was genuine grape juice :—

Had he quoted 12s per dozen he would have lost one of his best customers, and have sacrificed his reputation; therefore he quoted 54s, and both buyer and seller were perfectly satisfied; the wine merchant made a large profit, and the customer obtained what he demanded—a good wine at a "respectable price." He could not insult his friends by pusting cheap 12s trash on his table.

Blending is quite a fine art, but a risky :—

The late Mr. Charles Tovey was preparing the wine list for a civic dinner, and found that a supply of 1820 port, upon which he had reckoned, had given out. Now two of his guests were men in the wine trade, who, he knew were looking forward specially to this 1820 wine. So to humour them he set to work to match it, and by blending some 1834, which at that time had not been long in bottle, and was insufficiently matured, with a white port, sound and stringent, which had been in the cellars of a county family for generations, he produced so exact an immitation of the 1820 wine that the critics were fairly taken in. But mark the sequel. He was so pleased with his success that he laid down a dozen of the blended wine and kept it for twelve months, only to find at the end of that time that it was worthless—a nondescript absolutely without character. The moral of which little story—and it is always well to conclude with a moral—is that no man's judgment about wine is infallible, and that the best-intentioned host will take pleasure in deluding you about the contents of his cellar whenever he can.

Mr. Benjamin Kidd handles "The battle of the Eggs" very dexterously and discursively, as this extract will show.

Here, on Chislehurst-common, towards the end of autumn, the golden bloom of the furze has disappeared, and has been replaced by a wealth of seedpods, which show their rusty brown among the dark spines. The morning has been close and cloudy, but just now the sun shines out warm and strong, bringing out a burst of insect sound to which the bees at work amongst the belated heather blooms contribute no small share. There is one sound amongst the others which, if observant, one will have noticed as having also come with the sunshine. It is a peculiar crackling noise, which sounds exactly like the first rustle of flame among the dry grass or spines. Instinctively the eye seeks the furze some yards away; but the bushes do not show any signs of catching fire, and neither here nor elsewhere is there any explanation apparent of the faint but continuous crackling which goes on all round. Presently you feel as if you had been struck with some force by a small object, and a dark flinty-looking grain rebounds from your face on to the book which you are reading. What is it, and where does it come from? It is the seed of the furze, and it must have been shot a considerable distance, for the nearest bushes are several yards off. The furze is utilizing the hot sunshine in that silent rivalry ever going on ground us, to which we owe all progress and beauty. It is annexing fresh territory; it is scoring a point in the Battle of the Eggs.

The Rev. M. G. Watkins is quite enthusiastic about otters and otterhunting :—

When it is remembered that the otter's food consists largely of eels, so that it is not wholly destructive to trout, and that in all probability, like the falcons among grouse, it acts as a destroyer of weakly and diseased fish which might otherwise infect a river with *saprolegnia* or its kindred fungi, country gentlemen may extend a little allowance to a curious little-seen creature. Otter hunters, *per se*, will plead for its life for other reasons; but, as naturalists and lovers of the animals whose curious habits lend so much charm to a country life, we would strongly protest against that wantonness of cruelty which hands over otters, polecats, weasels—almost all the native quadrupeds—to ignorant gamekeepers, fancying that they fulfil their duty best when they kill everything that creeps or flies that is not game. It will be a blessed thing for the birds and animals of the woodlands when country gentlemen exercise a little discrimination in the general slaughter of wild creatures that goes on for the sake of pheasants. From a moral point of view the country regards owners of land as trustees for the sake of their brethren at large, not justified if they shoot down to the verge of extinction so many singular birds and beasts which afford pleasure to the rest of the community. In 1188 Giraldus Cambrensis tells us that there were beavers in the river Teifi and elsewhere in North Wales; where are they now? Where will English otters be in 1920? The naturalist's motto with regard to them, as with all other so-called lower forms of life, is—"Live and let live."

THE Lords of the Admiralty are considering the circumstances in which the naval manœuvres were allowed to degenerate into what is now regarded in the service, according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, has a complete fiasco. The idea with which the manœuvres were arranged was of considerable importance. Had they been properly conducted we should have been provided with some interesting illustrations of struggles for supremacy on the most important maritime trade routes of the country. The object of the enemy was to seize as many mercantile vessels as possible, with the obvious intention of paralysing the trade of the country, and, of course, the defending force was bound to protect the merchant vessels. But nothing of the kind occurred, and the enemy was never once sighted.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, and is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents :—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

NEWMAN IN THE MAGAZINES.

IT was inevitable that the magazines for September should contain a good deal about the great ecclesiastic whose death was so recently recorded. And it is natural that among the first to write of him are those of his own household. The three articles before us are all from the pen of members of Newman's own communion. That in the *Fortnightly Review* is the work of Mr. W. S. Lilly, whose accquaintance with the Cardinal extended over the last seventeen years, and who was the compiler and editor of the well-known "Characteristics from his Writings." On his first introduction to Newman Mr. Lilly was struck by the Cardinal's "extreme gentleness," as well as by "the spaciousness of his thought." "He was a talker of supreme excellence," says Mr. Lilly, but "with no touch of arrogance. He loved to hear what others had to say." There was in his discourse "a gracious delicacy of touch, and a subtle Platonic irony, which gave it an inimitable charm" :—

He impressed me, in conversation, as the most puissant and fecund nature with which I had ever been brought into intercourse. The multiplicity of his interests, the variety of his knowledge, his singular power of assimulating what he had read and heard, of making it quite his own, and of reproducing it with his image and superscription impressed upon it, were most remarkable.

Mr. Lilly goes on to say :—

I was much struck by his dislike of shibboleths and catchwords. . . . He had a quiet unique gift of going straight to the heart of a question. . . . Mr. Darwin's discoveries and hypotheses greatly interested him. But I do not think he was deeply read in the literature which grew up about them. . . . His knowledge of the Bible was singularly deep and accurate. He was 'mighty in the Scriptures.' I do not mean that he was much versed in modern scientific exegesis. On the contrary, I believe he knew very little of it, save by rumour. And what he knew he disliked. . . . To the faith of Rome. . . . his own personal submission was absolute and profound. But he possessed a largeness of conception which led him to sympathise deeply with men of goodwill outside his own communion. . . . He once said to me, "I did not cease to be an Englishman when I became a Catholic." For our insular party politics he cared little. But he had a vivid sense of the anarchical and dissolvent character of what I have, in a recent work, called "The Revolutionary Dogma." In the latter part of his paper Mr. Lilly quotes freely from the letters addressed to him by the Cardinal between the years 1876 and 1886, and these will be read with a very considerable amount of interest.

Mr. Wilfrid Meynell's article in the *Contemporary Review* is entitled "Cardinal Newman and his contemporaries," and is rather biographical than analytical or anecdotic. The writer reminds us that, through his mother, a Miss Fourdrinier, the Cardinal was of Huguenot descent. He tells of the marriage of the Misses Newman to the brothers John and Thomas Mozley, and devotes some space to the career and character of the Cardinal's youngest brother, Charles Robert, of whom few people have ever heard, and who was destined to have none, not only of the fame which his brother, John Henry, secured, but even of the celebrity which attaches to his brother Francis. In one place Mr. Meynell tells us that for Sir Walter Scott the Cardinal had all Mr. Gladstone's enthusiasm :—

The tinsel of that mediævalism did not disconcert him; and he gratefully mentions Scott as having in some sort, by his scenes of chivalry, prepared the path for the Catholic revival. . . . Scott's novels he put into the hands of the boys at the Oratory School at Edgbaston as prizes, and even examined in them. Perhaps he had his happiest holiday when he spent five weeks at Abbossford at the end of 1852, the guest of Mr. Hope-Scott, who, like his wife, Lockhart's daughter, had become a Catholic.

What the Cardinal did for, and was to, the boys of the Oratory School above referred to, may be gauged by an article contributed by one of those boys to the September number of *The Lamp* (London : R. Winten). Says the writer :—

He, to them, was not, perhaps, the great man and foremost leader which he was to the outside world, but he was much more, he was a father and a head, to whom a most unswerving loyalty was always paid, even in speech among the crowd of young boys that they were, and more particularly was he beloved by those who ever had the rare occasion in those last years . . . to hear a few words from him spoken to them personally. His courtesy, his graciousness, the charm of his voice, enfeebled with its ninety years, will always be to them a carefully kept memory, standing peculiar and sacred among the rest.

A YEAR'S WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

THE returns of shipping casualties which occurred on or near the coasts or in rivers and harbours of Great Britain and Ireland during the 12 months ending June 30, show that the total number of wrecks of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom was 6,923, and the number of total losses at sea 507, representing a tonnage of 183,964. This is lower, both in vessels and tonnage than any of the preceding 12 years, and lower than the average by 183 vessels and 49,007 tons. The number of classed ships lost at sea was 182, and the tonnage of classed ships lost 140,257, which was lower than the classed tonnage lost in any previous year since 1877. The number of classed sailing ships lost was 93, which was lower than any of the preceding 12 years. The tonnage of these vessels was 71,844, which was lower than in any year since 1884. The number of classed steamships lost was 89, with a tonnage of 68,413. The serious casualties not amounting to total loss were 2,097, and of these 1,062 occurred to steamships.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The loss of life by wreck and casualty in vessels belonging to the United Kingdom was 2,006, or 463 more than in the preceding year, but 26 less than the average for the previous 10 years. Of the deaths, 1,333 persons, including 754 passengers, were lost in missing vessels. The number of the latter was 53, of which 46 were sailing and seven steam vessels. The number of lives lost in missing vessels was greatly swelled by the large number of persons (746, of whom 703 were Indian passengers) lost in the Vaiturna, of Glasgow, 64 tons, which was missing on a coasting voyage in India.

COLONIAL VESSELS.

The total number of sea casualties to vessels belonging to British possessions was 793. The number of total losses was 246 (tonnage 49,744), which was lower as regards both number and tonnage than any of the preceding 12 years. There were 17 steamers lost against 22 in 1887-8, 26 in 1886-7, and an annual average of 16 for the 10 years preceding 1886-7. The serious casualties, not amounting to total loss, were 290, of which 43 occurred to steam vessels. The loss of life was 227, in 1888-9, against 991 in 1887-8. 1,529 in 1886-7, 818 in 1885-6, and an average of 559 for the 10 years preceding 1886-7. The lives lost in 1887-8 were swelled by 495 Chinese passengers lost in the Wah Young, of Hong Kong, and 131 passengers lost in a ferry boat on the River Hooghly below the boundary fixed for river casualties. The lives lost in 1886-7 were swelled by 735 Indian passengers lost in the missing steamer Sir John Lawrence. The number of missing vessels was 14, all of which were sailing vessels, and in these 111 lives were lost. No fewer than 7,716 sea casualties occurred to British vessels of all kinds. The number of total losses at sea was 753 (tonnage 233,708). This, as regards vessels, is 153 lower than 1887-8, 260 lower than in 1886-7, and lower by 343 than the average for the 10 years preceding 1886-7, and considerable lower as regards both vessels and tonnage than any of the 12 preceding years. The loss of life was 2,233, against 2,584 in 1887-8, 3,454 in 1886-7, and an average of 2,584 for the 10 years preceding 1886-7. The number of missing ships was 67, of which 60 were sailing and 7 steamships, resulting in a loss of 1,444 lives.

MORTALITY AMONG PASSENGERS AND SEAMEN.

The gross results as regards the mortality of passengers and British seamen shows that from merchant vessels 1,913 lives were lost by wrecks, 637 by accidents, and 1,476 by disease, murder, and suicide, giving a total of 4,026. The lives lost by wrecks of fishing vessels numbered 272, 162 by accident, and 14 by disease, or a total of 448. From boats and other craft 48 lives were lost by wrecks and casualities, the total number of deaths at sea in British and Colonial vessels from all causes amounting to 4,522. The number of deaths in harbours and rivers was 1,085. The deaths by wrecks and casualties equalled 50 per cent., or one in 200; the deaths by all accidents 77 per cent., or 1 in 129; and the deaths by accidents, disease, &c., 1·02 per cent., or 1 in 98.

CORAL is imported into India in much larger quantities than is commonly supposed; and notwithstanding the proximity of the "coral strand," nearly all the supply comes from the Mediterranean. Last year's imports amounted to 171,000lbs., of the value of nearly 12¾ lakhs of rupees, or nearly twenty per cent. more than those of the previous year. Much of the excess, however, was reshipped to Sumatra and other countries. Two years ago the Italian Government prohibited the fishery in the sea of Sciacca, and the immediate effect was to raise the price of coral, but the operation of the speculators in accumulating stocks led to the inevitable reaction, and lowered the price to the lowest point it has ever reached.

DISAFFECTION AT FORT WILLIAM.

ON the arrival of troops at Fort William, says the author of the "Extraordinary Career of John Shipp," late a Lieutenant of H.M's 87th Regiment, it had been the custom to stop from each soldier of his Majesty's Army eight rupees; but for what purpose, strange to say, they were never told. This deduction had been made from the pay of our two companies without any explanation; and, as the men were now proceeding on active service, it was but right and natural that they should desire to know (as we had been accustomed in the Regiment) why any part of this pay was withheld from them. They called upon their officers for explanation, who were as much in the dark as themselves. The greater part of the two companies then marched, in a sober deliberate manner, towards Major-General Sir Hughen Bailey's quarters, to seek redress. Here they were given to understand that the sum of eight rupees was customary to be stopped from each soldier, to insure him a decent burial. This explanation only added fuel to the flame, and excited in the hearts of the men—few of whom, poor fellows! ever wanted burial, as will be seen in the sequel of this narrative—the most bitter rancour against such a custom. The men returned to the barracks: liquor was resorted to to feed the spark already kindled led in their bosoms; till at length they became bent upon open rebellion and mutiny. This spirit of disaffection was manifested most strongly in the Grenadier company. Both companies were doatingly fond of their officers, who took great pains to explain to them that violent measures, and taking the law into their own hands, would never be likely to get their wrongs redressed; but that, on the contrary, those very acts deprived them of the power of interceding for them, and explaining to the proper authorities the grounds of their complaints. This timely explanation had its due effect, and *we* one and all (I mean the Light company) said, "March us before the enemy, that we may wipe away this our first disobedience;" but those who had drank deeper of the poisonous cup of rebellion, in the Grenadier company, were still unappeased, and spreading wide the infectious sparks of mutiny; so much so, that the officers were again called in to quell them. Their Colonel they loved dearly—he was a father to his men; the Adjutant they hated. On the arrival of the former the men became passive, and the tumult was hushed; but, when the latter appeared, the shouting of "Kick him out!"—"Turn him out!" resounded through the barracks, and he had a narrow escape for his life. When he had left the tumult again ceased, the men retired to their cots; and, in an hour, all was silent as the grave. The next morning the eight rupees were refunded; and on the morning following, we left the Fort with the band of the Regiment playing us through Calcutta, where we were met and hailed by all assembled.

One night, previous to the time appointed for the second attack (on Bhurtpore), I sauntered to a retired spot, far from the observation of my comrades, to muse over the prospect then immediately before me, and to ask His aid who alone has the power to protect us. Scarcely had I entered a wood about one hundred yards from the trenches, when my attention was arrested by a soldier on his knees, fervently supplicating the aid of Almighty God in the coming storm. The moment he heard my footstep, he suddenly arose, and, seeming ashamed of the way in which he was engaged, he said, "Who's that?" I answered, "Sergeant Shipp; who are you?" He replied, "Private Murphy."—"Murphy!" I repeated; "is it possible that such a blasphemer as you, who, day after day, and hour after hour, boast your own infamy in a wanton disbelief and contempt of every quality that can constitute the man and the Christian, and who, no later, than yesternight, solemnly protested before your comrades that you firmly believed there was no place of punishment save a man's own conscience, and that hell was merely a name to frighten and intimidate schoolboys—can it be possible," continued I, "that you have at this late hour retired to this lonely place, and are found in the act of prayer?"—"Shipp," he replied, in a softer tone, and in nearly the following words, "whatever men may boast or say in their deluded and more irrational moments, there is a period when all those blasphemous expressions rush across the human mind, and the recollection of having uttered them leaves an unconceiveable pressure on the humbled heart; but I pray you, do not expose me to my comrades, or I shall become their jeer and ridicule. I beg this as a favour."—"What!" said I, "more afraid of the derision of men than the wrath of an offended God?"—"No, no," replied he; "but you know how religious soldiers are held in derision by some of our comrades."—"Well," I said, "I shall keep your secret, and you may confidently trust me on this subject; I will promise you most solemnly that I will never join in the laugh against you, and, if you have not finished, I shall be gratified in joining you in prayer, as I have rebuked you for your profligacy." He affectionately seized my hand, and pulled me towards the earth. On the following day this poor fellow was summoned to his last account.

One day, I was walking on the banks of the Ganges, when I saw a group of people sitting together, and mumbling something to themselves. Near them I saw a corpse, wrapped in a white sheet with it's feet covered with water. A few moments after a young man, I should think about twenty years of age, shouldered the corpse, and, walking slowly to an elevated bank, he hurled it into the river, in the same manner you would a log of wood. He then plunged in after the body, and deprived it of the winding-sheet, leaving the corpse to float down the tide in a state of nudity. When the youth reached the shore, I asked him who the young person was that he had thrown into the river. He replied, with a kind of grin, "My wife." I said, "You don't seem to be very sorry about her." He said, "No; it was God's pleasure." I asked him how old she was, and he said, "Thirteen years old." I then inquired if he had any family. He replied, "Not now; she had one, a little girl, but that the Gunga had got the day before." I then asked him how long his wife had been dead, when he informed me that she died the moment before I came up. The father and mother of the unfortunate girl were both there, but seemed as indifferent as the rock on which they had perched themselves to watch her progress down the rippling stream—the cold grave of millions.

WHAT MEN SPEND IN DRESS.

WE are always hearing about the cost of women's clothes, and sermons on the extravagance in dress of fashionable ladies are generally in season, texts being supplied from time to time by milliners' bills which find their way into court. As a change from the question "What women spend in dress," it is interesting to inquire what amount of capital some of our young male fashionables are wont to sink in the same direction. Excesses on their part are certainly less excusable in proportion as the field is far smaller which male attire, even of the most exquisite standard, offers to artistic ingenuity. The public is aware, however—it is one of those points in the private affairs of young Mr. Benzon on which an embarrassing light of publicity has been thrown—that young Londoners of the "jeunesse doree" do contrive to spend a good deal in tailor's bills. "Miss Mantalini," who has been curious to inquire into the subject, reports as follows :—"Mr. Benzon is not such a fine example of the clothes collector as many suppose. Lots of young men of fashion have wardrobes twice as big and twice as magnificent as his. I visited two or three of the crack tailors of the West-end last week to get some figures about the cost of gentlemen's wardropes. One of them told me that their smartest customers spent from three to four hundred pounds a year on clothes. It seems incredible that finery for a man could amount to that sum in one short year. Such a sum would dress a City clerk in fine style for life.

The tailor explained how the thing was done. The smart man about town never repeats himself; he has a fresh coat for every day in the week. He will start the seasons with about twenty new suits. These cost about five guineas a suit. So there's a hundred pounds gone at one fell swoop. Then there are fine waistcoats and smoking and evening suits for the young gentleman. The crack price for an evening suit is twenty pounds, and a man who goes much into society needs two of these in a year.

The tailor told me of a young gentleman who in one year had three hundred and sixty-five pairs of trousers. He "let in" his tailor at last to the tune of several hundreds, of course. From what I heard here and elsewhere I came to the conclusion that there are men as well as women who live to dress. Why, dressing is quite a serious business in the life of a fashionable man. Thrice does he array himself in different clothes each day. A tweed suit is his morning wear. In the afternoon he dons a frock-coat, a smarter waistcoat, and a bigger tie. Then in the evening he has to dress for dinner. Perhaps his dinner clothes will be exchanged for a smoking suit later. When this is the case the gentleman will have dressed four times in one day. In Hanover-street I came across a tailor of whom Mr. Benzon used to get some of his things. "He would make nothing of coming in here and ordering a dozen suits right off the reel," said the tailor. "He had the best of everything. We ignored his orders after a time." This man told me that a hundred a year would be ample for a society man to dress upon. This, in fact, he said, was about the average amount spent. The middle-class young man manages to keep up a creditable appearance on £15 a year. Out of that sum he gets about four new suits a year.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE CZAR.

A MOST circumstantial account is given by the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg of the results of the imperial meeting. According to this authority, the two Emperors have discussed the prospects of European peace exhaustively, with the object of removing the dangers threatening it in the near future. From the Russian point of view, the chief danger is the "Bulgarian difficulty"; from the German stand-point the "Concentration of Russian troops on the north-western frontier." The discussion, it is said, was characterised by a perfect frankness on both sides. The Czar, it is stated gave unexpected and strong proofs of his peaceful intentions, agreeing to consider the advisability of accepting the Bulgarian *status quo*, and to negotiations with the present rulers of the country for the purpose of establishing a satisfactory *modus vivendi*, on condition that the invitation comes from the Bulgarian Government. The Czar also agrees, we are told, to withdraw his troops from the frontier, if Germany sets the example. It is also asserted by the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent that, by way of a sop to Austria, the Czar undertakes to connive at the practical annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, on condition that Russia is allowed to reserve to herself the right of exerting pressure to prevent radical changes in the present Government of Servia. Lastly, the Czar disclaims any wish to interfere with Turkey, but proposed to hasten the "Armenian reforms" by diplomatic representations of all the European Powers. The feeling at St. Petersburg, according to the same authority, is that European peace was never so secure since the Russo-Turkish War, as it is to-day.

This statement, however, is curiously at variance with information from an equally reliable source. Telegraphing from St. Peterburg on Aug. 27, the *Standard's* correspondent says :—Whatever proposals the German Emperor may have made to the Czar at Narva of Peterhof, it now seems certain that the Czar declined to discuss them. The numerous body of diplomatists and military advisers, from the Chancellor downwards, received decorations from their Imperial Russian host, and then returned as they came. It was remarked that the Emperor was in a hurry to leave, which necessitated a curtailment of the origanal plan of the manœuvres, as well as of the Court festivities.

Referring to the *Berlin Post's* suggestion that Russia should withdraw the troops which she has massed on the German and Austrian frontiers, the *Novoe Vremya* doubts whether it would be possible at the present time to raise the question of the military evacuation of the Western provinces by Russia. It points out that Russia having massed troops on the frontier solely as a measure of precaution after similar movements had been effected by Germany and Austria, the two latter countries should necessarily take the first step in evacuating the frontier districts, a course which, under present circumstances, the *Novoe Vremya* regards as improbable.

The intelligence that the Czar gave Chancellor von Caprivi an audience of an hour's duration, and conferred upon him the Order of St. Andrew, has naturally attracted great attention in the Austrian capital. The interest attaching to the long private audience appears more important, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, than the bestowal of this decoration. If General von Caprivi has made the same favourable impression upon the Czar as by his acts he has already made upon leading personages in Vienna, the imperial interview will not have been without a salutary effect on Russia, by which Germany's chief ally cannot fail also to profit.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, the results of the late Imperial meeting are by no means regarded among the well-informed as being devoid of political importance. It is believed, on the contrary, that the German Emperor has succeeded in re-establishing the personal relations between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg on the footing upon which they stood during the lifetime of William I. and Alexander II.

A GERMAN FORCED MARCH.

MUCH indignation is expressed in the district between Wurzburg and Markt-breit, lately traversed by the 9th Infantry Regiment. Some mention of this really terrible march has already been made in English newspapers, but the following account in the *Wurzburger General-Anzeiger*, gives a graphic picture of the sufferings endured by the men who were out for the autumn manœuvres :—At 4 o'clock in the morning, the regiments arrived, according to orders, at the place of rendezvous. For some inexplicable reason, they were kept waiting till 6-15; so that the men, standing with their heavy knapsacks, were already tired before they started. They then set off at quick-march, and covered the 10 kilometres (6¼ miles) between the starting-point and the village of Eibelstadt in an hour and a half, under a burning sun. They hoped to be allowed to stop here and get a drink of water, but were ordered to go on without pause to Ochsenfurt. Arrived at Ochsenfurt, they found all the villagers waiting for them with offers of water, wine and beer, for the hot, dusty and exhausted soldiers. Some of the men were already terribly exhausted and one so evidently ill with fatigue and heat that a gentleman standing by offered to pay 20 marks for his conveyance to the nearest hospital, but the sergeant roughly refused, saying the man was shamming. (This man was one of the two who afterwards died of sunstroke.) After a very short halt, the tired men were ordered on again: and now began the most dreadful part of the whole march. The noon-day sun was at its hottest; there was not a particle of shade on the long dusty road. Many of the men, staggering and senseless with heat and fatigue, could go no further, and threw themselves down on the banks by the roadside. The colonel sent back his aides-de-camp to order all who were too ill to go further, to fall out. They had not waited for permission! The road began to look like a battle-field. On each side of it lay fainting soldiers, just as they had fallen out, with arms and accoutrements. At 12 o'clock they marched into Marktbriet, but in what a condition! Two hundred men had been left on the road, and had to be conveyed in ambulances, carts, anything that could be got hold of, to the hospital. It was exactly like bringing in the wounded after a battle; the doctors did not know how to attend to so many patients. Many of the exhausted men were picked up and carried home by the peasants living along the road. Three men are already dead: several are dangerously ill. Colonel Schollar, who is responsible for this extraordinary march, has been deprived of his command of the regiment, and a court-martial will inquire into the affair.

ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

THERE are more things necessary to the make up of an umbrella than one would suppose, says the *Glovers' Gazette*. There is the stick, generally of maple or ironwood, ribs, stretchers, and springs of steel, the runner, runner notch, the ferrule, cap, bands, and tips, of brass or nickel; the covering of silk, gingham, alpaca, or the like; the runner guard of leather, the inside cap and the fancy handle, which may be of oxidised silver, horn, curiously-carved, wood, mother-o'-pearl, or any substance that the cunning artificer can devise or shape. The runner, ferrule, cap, band, and such parts are manufactured elsewhere, and still another factory gets out the steel ribs, which have supplanted the old rattans. The goods for the covering are mostly made in this country, except the fine silks, which are almost all imported from France. Having gotten together the materials, how does the umbrella get along? The stick is turned, strained, and polished, the handle is put on, the little brass cap on the ends is riveted fast, and then two slots are cut in the stick, which receive two springs, over which slides the thingumbob that keeps the umbrella either up or down. A band is then fastened on it which the ends of the ribs of the umbrella are to slip when it gets ribs. The frame-maker then takes the stick, fastens the stretchers to the ribs, and strings the top cord of the ribs on a wire, which is fitted in the "running notch." He then strings the lower ends of the "stretchers" on a wire and fastens them in the "runners," and when both runners are securely fixed he turns it over to the coverers. Around the room are hanging V-shaped wooden patterns, brass-bound on the corners. The cutter lays his silk or gingham very smoothly out on a long counter, folding it back and forth until there are 16 thicknesses. He then takes one of these patterns, lays it on the pile of cloth, and with a keen-edged knife he slashes into the fabric, according to the pattern. These pieces are then carefully scanned by a woman, who rejects every one having a hole or flaw in it. Then a man takes the pieces and carefully stretches the edges. Unless the whole length of the edge is properly stretched, the cover will not fit smoothly. Next, the pieces go into the sewing room, where they are sown together on machines in what is called the pudding-bag stitch. Then a woman sews the cover on the frame, keeping the umbrella half open with acontrivance made for that sole purpose. If she is a good workwoman she can sew on a cover in five minutes, besides stitching on the tie. The edges of the umbrella are then smoothed with a flat-iron. Once more a woman holds the umbrella up to the light and searches for flaws. If it be all right, then the cover is trimly folded round the stick, and into the sale room it goes to take its chance of being bought and going out into the inclement world. And how long does it take so important a thing as an umbrella to come into being? Just about 15 minutes.

IS ITALY PROSPERING?

BRITISH and American consular reports all tend to show that Italy is suffering from a severe financial and agricultural depression. For a long time past its finances have been recklessly managed. Great and continuously increasing demands have been made upon its resource by the various heads of the Governmental departments, and to meet these demands the Finance Minister has not always chosen the wisest course. With the ever-increasing army, the building up of a fine navy, and the too numerous staff of civilian officials, money has been required until now the people are burdened with innumerable, vexatious and heavy taxes. Industrial Italy complained that, beaten down with the heavy taxation, the native manufacturers were unable to compete with the foreign importer. Nothing loth, the Government from time to time increased the import duties, hoping thereby to fill its coffers with foreign gold and at the same time to foster home industries, and thus raise the taxable and rateable value of property within the kingdom. But it is very doubtful whether the genuine Italian manufacturers have reaped any lasting benefits from the imposition of heavy customs dues. The foreign manufacturer, finding that he could no longer profitably export finished goods to Italy, and knowing that labour was both cheap and plentiful in Italy, took his capital within the borders, and there set up manufactories, and began to produce goods of the usual foreign patterns.

Thus these active and bold foreigners are now even in a better position to compete with the native industrials than they were before. There are a great number of these foreign capitalist-manufacturers in Italy, hailing from England, France, Germany, and Switzerland. In some instances, the new comers have amalgamated with old established Italian firms, but in most instances this is not the case. The foreign manufacturer comes into Italy, establishes a business with cheap labour, and easily procures any amount of foreign capital to carry on his work. The native manufacturers may grumble, but the Government, of course, has nothiug to say, more especially as these men's flourishing establishments help to buy up the taxable value of property. The weak point of the matter, however, is that a large proportion of the fair profits made by these establishments is not spent in the kingdom, but finds its way abroad to the speculative capitalists and parent firms. Thus large sums of money are annually drained away from Italy, and although capital is imported and expended in building, land, and wages, still the balance is on the wrong side. This, in the long run, will be found in no small degree to increase the already embarrassed finances of the country. At present these foreign manufactories are carried on at a good profit, there being a fair market for the articles produced, and so the capitalist enjoys his substantial interest on money thus invested. But even now manufacturers are beginning to complain of diminishing sales and increasing taxation.

As long as agriculture prospered, industry was safe. Italy has for the most part a rich soil and a splendid climate, producing bountiful crops. Of late, however, Italian agriculturists, like their brethren in most other parts of the world, have had to pass through gloomy days. The crops fail or greatly diminish, competition is greater, and agriculture no longer pays as it did in the old days. And so the peasant and the large landed proprietors find the increasing taxation so burdensome that large tracts of land are falling out of cultivation. The revenue derived from land is no longer to be relied upon for the old amounts, and taxation is unequally imposed, those who go on cultivating having in a degree to make up for the loss on the uncultivated lands. Add to this the fact that local authorities are even more reckless than the Government, and that local rates and the paralysing inland customs or *octroi* duties, are steadily increasing, and it will be seen that the peasant, whether he be proprietor or merely a farmer, has much to contend against. It is no wonder that so many men and women and children are thus driven off the land, and compelled to abandon their comfortable village homes to crowd into the cities. This crowding may for a time benefit the industrial manufacturer, as it tends to cheapen labour, but it really impoverishes the nation, and this is now beginning to tell on the national prosperity.

Agriculture failing, the burden of taxation falls with even greater weight upon the manufacturer, who at the same time finds that the straitened nation has less money than ever to spend on his goods. He thus has to face increased expenditure and falling income. As yet the cheap labour has enabled the manufacturer to balance matters, and for the present he is able to enjoy and send away to the capitalist much the same profits as of yore. But this cannot last. The taxation, national and local, is going on, and will go on, increasing, and the people have ever less and less money to spend. If we could confidently look forward to a speedy recovery of agricultural prosperity, when money would find its way back to the country, and capital be spent on the land and in agricultural machinery, one might then hope for industrial prosperity as well. Undoubtedly, if agriculture paid in Italy, and money were invested in farming and farming implements, other industries would prosper in a corresponding degree, and the manufacturers called upon to supply the wants of the land labourers and those engaged in industries dependent on agricultural prosperity, would benefit, and even be able to extend their enterprises. This, however, is unfortunately far from likely to happen. Italy has not even now reached the lowest pitch of agricultural depression. The land is far from bankrupt, but it is not the rich gold mine that the governed and the Government thought it was, and consequently the puzzled national and commercial financiers are at their wit's end to procure the necessary funds to carry on the government. Land having provisionally failed, it is the manufacturer and capitalist who will have to bear the brunt of the day.

All this goes to prove that for the present, and probably a long time to come, Italy cannot afford many safe industrial investments for foreign capital. British industry has won so many and brilliant victories in that country that the capitalist may be tempted to go even further; but in so doing he can only endanger his property, and help to make the financial and industrial questions in Italy yet more complicated and hopeless.

CRIMSON SAPPHIRES.

MODERN mineralogists now maintain that all of the historic rubies are spinels, but it is within the bounds of possibility that large red sapphires do occur sometimes—as exceptions to an apparently rigid rule, for from the Ceylon mines a transparent crystal, of pink colour, weighing 241 carats, has been received. It is also stated that the King of Arakan possesses two magnificent prisms of one and a half inches in length and an inch in diameter. *Invention* says that of all the fine red sapphires which are known and proved there are but few above five carats. The largest one of which we have any definite knowledge is the beautiful gem set in the Toison d'or of the French regalia and which weighs 8 3-16th carats. The inventory of the French gems in 1791 justly illustrates the comparative rarity and diminutive size of these stones, for in this splendid collection which had accumulated during a long period of time, and was then the richest in Europe, there were but four red sapphires above five carats, and only five above four carats. This variety is singularly liable to imperfections, and far more so than either the blue or the yellow. It is rare to find a ruby of the pure and characteristic pigeon-blood tint that does not in some degree exhibit silky and opalescent fibres. This defect, which generally appears as a milkiness in the interior of the gem, is due to minute crystals dispersed throughout the stone, and which become apparent when the mineral is viewed parallel to the primitive axis of the crystal. Hence, in cutting the rough stone, considerable care must be exercised by the lapidary so as to shape the gem and render its opalescence invisible.

Rubies of exquisite colour are often rendered comparatively valueless on account of fibres, clouds, and chalcedony-like bands. All the red sapphires, however, are not affected in this way. The blood-red are much more liable than those which have a tinge of blue. We have examined a number of red sapphires perceptibly tinted with violet which were completely free from internal defects. This opalescence is never possessed by the spinal, and is therefore one of the distinguishing marks in testing the nature of the red gems. The red tourmaline is also strangely liable to internal fibres, hollow threads, clouds, and sometimes presents an appearance similar to that of the ruby. The red sapphire is also distinguished from the other varieties by being decidedly heavier, and also by being softer than the deep blue.

IT has long

PURE PERSONALITIES.

The remarkable manner in which the Princess of Wales retains her youthful looks was exemplified in a somewhat amusing fashion on Saturday afternoon, when she drove through Braemar with Princess Victoria, in an open carriage, on her way to Mar Lodge. The visitors in the village all assembled to greet her Royal Highness, but they waited for a good hour after she had passed, under the impression that they had only seen two of her daughters.

In the very hour in which the German Emperor performed the historic act of taking possession of Heligoland, the wife of a poor cobbler there gave birth to a boy, says the *Leipziger Zeitung*. According to the Anglo-German Agreement, this boy, being born under German rule, was the first recruit from the island won for the German army. As soon as this event became known, several Berlin visitors issued an appeal, which was couched in terms both serious and humorous, for "the first German recruit from Heligoland." The members of the committee headed the list with contributions of twenty marks each, and then circulated it amongst the other visitors to the island, who on that significant day were equally willing and liberal. Before sunset the parents of the "first German recruit" were most agreeably surprised by a present of a nice little sum in grateful recognition of such well-timed patriotism.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the Grand Old Man of France, is, as is his custom, spending part of the summer at the old chatean of Chesnaie, in the department of the Indre. The chateau used to be inhabited by Agnes Sorel, the mistress of Charles VII. M. de Lesseps's connection with Chesnaie extends back for nearly half a century, and his hospitality has made him very popular in the neighbourhood. He is passionately fond of hunting, and likes nothing better than a cross-country expedition in company with a regular cavalcade of sons and daughters, all of whom are daring riders. On week days Ferdinand de Lesseps appears in his study at an early hour of the morning, and here he is attired in a forget skull-cap and dressing gown with ample sleeves. Is not this an almost idyllic picture of the old age of the great Canal projector?

Apirepiti Ekmdays is an African gentleman who has come to this country to claim the throne of Yoraba, of which Queen Victoria has dispossessed his father. Failing to secure his patrimony, he will be content with —compensation. He has been in this country only a few weeks, but he has imbibed the spirit of the constitution with a readiness that should recommend his cause to Lord Wemyss and the Liberty and Property Defence League.

The *Speaker* has one of the best of the innumerable good stories about Cardinal Newman:—"Mr. Froude (it says) must have some curious memories of Cardinal Newman. He was at Littlemore in the days before Newman's secession from the Church of England, and it fell to his lot on one occasion to have a strange experience with the Anglican clergyman who afterwards became Cardinal Manning. Newman was told that Manning had preached a violent 'No Popery' sermon, and he was so much vexed that he said to Mr. Froude, 'Manning is sure to call to-morrow. You will be door-keeper, and you will tell him that I can't see him.' Sure enough, the expected visitor arrived, and it was Mr. Froude's unpleasant duty to inform him that Newman was at home, but would not receive him. The rebuff greatly distressed the unfortunate parson, with whom Mr. Froude sympathised so much that he walked with him to Oxford, and did not remember till he was on the return journey that he had gone out without his hat."

"The alien thrives elsewhere as well as in America," writes Mr. Eugene Field. "It would be hardly fair to call Von Caprivi an alien, for although the German Chancellor is of Italian descent, he was born of naturalised German parents. Count Taafe, the Prime Minister of Austria, is an Irish peer. The Russian Chancellor, De Giers, is a Swede. Prince Malcolm Khan, a Scotchman, was until recently the Persian Ambassador in London. An Irishman (O'Donnell) was thrice Prime Minister in Spain, and that noble Celt, MacMahon, was President of France. Von Mohrenheim, a German, is the Russian Ambassador at Paris. Waddington, the French Ambassador in London, is an Englishman. De Launay, the Italian Ambassador in Berlin, is a Frenchman. Wood Pasha, the chief consulting admiral of the Turkish fleet, is an Englishman; so was Hobart Pasha, late admiral of the fleet. The most notable of Englishmen at the present time is Henry M. Stanley, an American."

Baron Huddleston's vitality, remarks the *Law Journal*, is astonishing. Not content with having broken the judicial record by charging a grand jury from his bed, the learned Baron has sat day after day trying causes, regardless of the fact that he has been thereby detaining by the melancholy ocean a number of hardworked professional men who had reckoned on a solid long vacation, but who now will think themselves fortunate to get away when the slaughter of partridges begins. It is abundantly clear that the learned Baron has not the smallest intention of retiring from the Bench until he is physically disabled from discharging his judicial duties, and he is not likely to have his determination modified by any number of paragraphs announcing the fact of his resignation. Whatever happens, he will never say die.

The devotion of Mrs. Gladstone to her husband has often been spoken of. A recent visitor to Hawarden writes:—"I think the most affecting thing we saw that afternoon was the absolute devotion with which Mrs. Gladstone regarded her famous husband. She seemed to have an intense pride in him; to be capable of sharing his every emotion. Whatever stirred him appeared to affect her; she was his other self; and it was easy to see that she must have had a tremendous influence over him, and have helped in no inconsiderable manner to mould his life. I carried away with me the impression that I had never seen two people who so thoroughly fulfilled the old definition of perfect marital happiness—that husband and wife should be like two suns, the one reflecting and warming the other."

Citoyenne Louise Michel, who has come to settle in London, because expelled from her native France, and who lectured last evening in the Athenæum Hall, Tottenham-court-road, is likely to figure prominently in the social revolution when it comes along, but she herself cannot approximately fix the date yet. The celebrated Anarchist was first known to the public for the part she took in the Commune. Before that time she was a school teacher. She has been deported to the penal settlement in New Caledonia, and has often suffered imprisonment for propagating revolutionary ideas and inciting to riot, but she always bears her punishment with great resignation.

Personally, Louise Michel is a thin, gaunt figure, with thin features, a long sharp nose, a face with much expression and indicative of great force. She always dresses in deep mourning, and excessively plain. In her lecture last night she was unusually calm. She employs no gestures, and gives utterance to the most sulphurous sentiments in the quietest tones. In France she is not always so reserved: but her object last night was to explain, not to incite. The citoyenne intends to settle in London until she can return to France, and to carry on her anarchical campaign from her asylum. She will write for French revolutionary papers and for reviews.

Mr. J. A. M'Carthy, the Queen's Advocate for Sierra Leone, is now paying a visit to London. He is the only man of color on the Executive Council, his position being practically that of Attorney-General, plus some important Governmental functions. His career is an interesting one, for he obtained a scholarship of £100 for common law in the Inner Temple, being coached for his examination by Mr. J. G. Shipman, Liberal candidate for Gravesend. Mr. M'Carthy is an excellent lawyer, and the chances are that he will be the new Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.

President Carnot has gone to Fontainebleau, where Madame Carnot is fond of going into the Forest of Fontainebleau with her sovereign husband, and walking about it as unreservedly as Marie Antoinette walked in her milkmaid days at Versailles when donning a dirty dress and amusing herself by churning. Madame Carnot is called by the foresters, "The Lady in Grey." She seldom fails to don a silvery grey costume, whether for a travelling garb or for an evening robe. That tint was in former times used exclusively by servants, French ladies giving preference to a rustic tint. But since her decided preference for grey, it has increased in favour. It prevails in "gant de Suede."

An original defence was made by a shop coolie, who was recently charged in the Hongkong Police Court with stealing $50. It was as follows:—"I deny the charge. My master gave me the money to take to a shop in Queen's Road, but I gambled with it instead, at the Im Chow Kok Club, Lascar Row, and lost it. I don't call that stealing." His worship said he called it stealing, and to show that he really thought it was, he would make the sentence six months' hard labour and four hours in the stocks in the immediate vicinity of the Im Chow Kok Club."

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL LETTER PATENT

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FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

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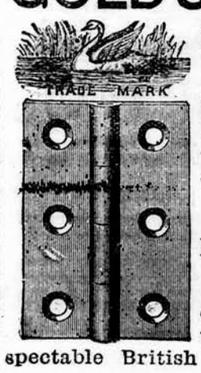

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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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IN A HOT CLIMATE.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

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POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Invaluable in cases of INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c. It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water, makes a cooling and refreshing drink. It PURIFIES the BLOOD, keeps the SKIN CLEAR and HEALTHY, and PRESERVES the BEAUTIFUL BLOOM of YOUTH.

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Testimonials from CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE, and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

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May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

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TRANSPARENT

SOAP.

For the Complexion.

For the Hands.

For the Arms.

For the Neck.

For the Face.

For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

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HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

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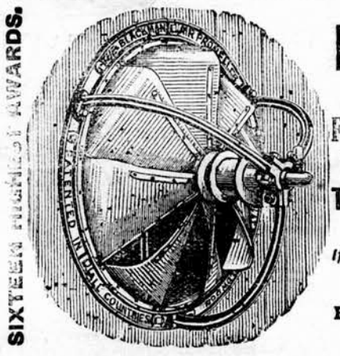

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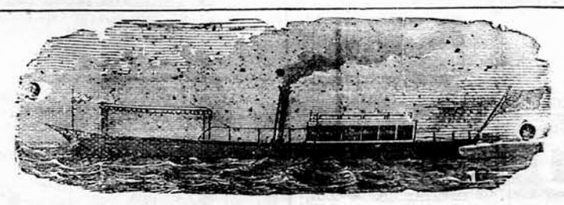

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SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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KANANGA
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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia.
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The refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the **Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.**

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.
FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

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A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ¾ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

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A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ¾ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ¾ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

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LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

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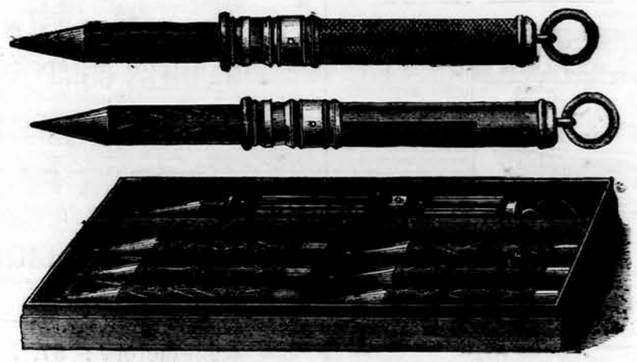
They are firm and rigid in writing, and are the acme of perfection as good and useful Pencils.



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Combine strength with neatness and durability.
ANY CEDAR WOOD PENCIL WILL FIT THE CASE.
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Cowvan's Canton Strops ..	6	8
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The Grinding Strop with screw for tightening or loosening 3 0
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